FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872. NUMBER 90.

CONGRESS.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill—Action on Important Amendments—Refunding Taxes on Destroyed Spirits—Observing the Transit of Venus—Education of Women—Contested Election Cases—Mexican Outrages.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1872.

SENATE.

BRIDGE OVER THE MISSOURI.

On motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK, a bill was passed to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river near Nebraska City.

BILLS PASSED.

The House bill requiring a report from the Committee of Claims was passed.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the House bill was passed extending for one year the term for payments on public lands on pre-emption claims in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

REFUNDING TAXES ON DESTROYED SPIRITS.

The bill was passed refunding taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by fire in bonded warehouses in Chicago and other places since January 1st, 1868.

ACQUIRING UTE INDIAN LANDS.

A joint resolution was adopted to open negotiations with the Ute Indians of Colorado for the purpose of acquiring their lands.

THE ALASKA INDIANS.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to give the Secretary of the Interior jurisdiction over the Indians of Alaska.

CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill relating to clearances of vessels engaged in the coasting trade on the lakes and northern frontier.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill extending for two years from next July the time within which States may comply with the provisions of the agricultural college act.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Mr. SAWYER also introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 for the purchase and repair of instruments for the proper observation of the transit of Venus. The money is to be expended under the direction of a commission composed of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Professors of mathematics of the Naval Observatory, the President of the National Academy of Sciences and the Superintendent of Coast Survey.

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. WESTERN TERMINUS.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act of July 1st, 1862, by requiring the Central Pacific Railroad Company to establish the western terminus of its road at some point on the peninsula of San Francisco.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a petition of the Governor and prominent citizens of New Hampshire, asking the United States to set apart the proceeds of sales of public lands to each State in the proportion of the number of each Senator and Representative, to be applied to the establishment of State Universities for the higher education of women.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the unfinished business, the North Carolina Senatorial election case, came up, and Mr. CARPENTER addressed the Senate in favor of giving the seat to Abbott.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, argued against the admission of Abbott, and denounced the doctrine that a minority of an electing body can elect a Senator or any other officer as unhealthy and un-American.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT.

A resolution on the death of ex-member Erastus Corning was adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, on which no separate amendment was asked, were concurred in as a whole.

An hour was consumed in discussion of the amendment extending the capitol grounds, including the collateral points of the removal of the capitol and of the removal of the locomotive railroad track in front of the west gate of the capitol, and of the amendment appropriating $50,000 to perfect and carry out the proposed civil service reform.

Mr. GARFIELD, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, opposed the first and advocated the last. He reminded the Republican side of the House that it was their own President who, in his annual message of December, 1870, called the attention of Congress to the necessity for civil service reform, as the present system did not secure the best men. He also quoted a later message from the President, in which he asked for an appropriation to enable the President to enable him to carry out civil service reform.

In conclusion, he appealed to the House to reject the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, which reduces the amount to $10,000, to concur in the Senate amendment, which appropriates $50,000.

The action of the House on important amendments was as follows:

Prohibiting the publication of laws and treaties in newspapers. Negatived—yeas 87, nays 94.

Striking out the allowance to the Register of the Treasury for signing bonds. Negatived.

Reducing the salary of the Assayer at New York from $4,500 to $3,000. Concurred in.

The appropriation of $50,000 to enable the President to perfect and put in force civil service reform reduced to $10,000—yeas 116, nays 58.

Extending the capitol grounds. Concurred in —yeas 87, nays 86—with a limitation of the expenditure to $400,000, and a requirement that the locomotive track in front of the west gate of the capitol be removed within two years.

This concluded the action of the House on the bill.

DAKOTA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. MERRICK, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Dakota contested election case, that Armstrong, the sitting delegate, is entitled to the seat. Ordered printed.

EXTENDING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Just as the morning had expired, at half-past three, and Mr. Banks had presented some private reports from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. SCHOFIELD rose and stated that he had voted against the amendment to extend the capitol grounds, and that his vote had not been recorded. If it had been, there would have been a tie vote on the question.

At the suggestion of the Speaker, the difficulty was got over by reconsidering the vote and taking over again by yeas and nays. This time the vote resulted: yeas 95, nays 89. So the amendment was concurred in. A Conference Committee was then ordered on the disagreeing votes.

MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

Mr. BROOKS (New York) offered a resolution reciting a presentment by the Grand Jury at Monsville, Texas, declaring that since 1865 Mexican officers have invaded the United States, &c., and calling on the President for information on the subject of Mexican outrages in Texas, California, New Mexico and Arizona. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SCOFIELD remarked that the resolution read like an extract from a message of President Polk.

RELIEF BILL VETOED.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President vetoing a bill for the relief of the children of John M. Baker, by allowing his salary as acting Charge D'Affaires at Rio Janero in 1834. The President states that Baker never did act as such Charge D'Affaires, but on the contrary, was expressly forbidden to enter into diplomatic correspondence with the government of Brazil. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. MARCY, from the Committee on Mississippi Levees, made a report, which was ordered printed.

The House adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

UTAH.

Illegal Issue of "Shinplasters"—Mining Prospects—Missionaries to Europe—The Roads Impassable.

SALT LAKE, April 11.—The United States Assessor to day received instructions from Washington to proceed against the Lion Co-operative Mercantile Institution for violation of the revenue laws, regarding the issue of their own paper as fractional currency and without stamps. It is believed that an immense amount of these shinplasters are in circulation.

MISSIONARIES TO EUROPE.

The important Mormon ceremony of setting apart the Missionaries, who were called at the late Conference to labor in Europe, took place yesterday. They are blessed, and granted an immunity from all misfortune and danger, and promised for faithful service an increase of wealth, and life to see the coming son of man. Some of the called are said to be very reluctant, and much rather take their chances with the Gentiles here outside of the church. The call contains business men, and is regarded as a banishment to promote the interest of the church officials.

MINING PROSPECTS.

The development of the mines of the Little Cottonwood, Butterfield, Tintic and other districts continues wonderful. Quite a large number of capitalists and experts from the east and are waiting here till the storm abates to intent them.

THE ROADS IMPASSABLE.

There was a snow storm last night and at intervals to-day. The roads are almost impassable.

RAILROADS.

Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific.

CHICAGO, April 12.—At a meeting of prominent persons, held at the Sherman House, connected with the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad, an amicable adjustment of all differences that had existed for a short time was made, which insures the early completion of this important thoroughfare. All suits have been dismissed. London dispatches report that the sales of the bonds are progressing satisfactorily.

COUNCIL BLUFFS BRIDGE.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 12.—Since the settlement of the transfer difficulty, travel and freight on all the western bound roads have largely increased. The bridge begins to show its usefulness. Some of the railroads are agitating the expediency of building a large Union depot and hotel for the various roads centering here immediately.

FOREIGN.

Discussion of the Alabama Claims in the British Parliament—United States of Europe Advocated by a Spaniard—Mexican Cattle Thieves Released.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 12.—The *Echo* announces that it has authority for stating that Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, representative of Great Britain to the Geneva Arbitration, will not attend the meeting of the Board in that city on the 15th of May.

The London *Times*, in an article on the Alabama claims controversy, says: The British Government will deliver its counter case at Geneva on the 15th inst., but will not regard this act as prejudicial to its position in opposition to the American claims for indirect damages. If the United States shall not, before the Tribunal is ready with its award, have abandoned the claim for consequential damages, then Great Britain will withdraw her ratification of the treaty of Washington.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, April 12.—In the House of Commons this evening, Rathbone, the member for Liverpool, asked whether the Government had sent or intended to send its counter case respecting the Alabama claims to the Geneva board.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the case had been prepared and despatched to Geneva. Touching the contents of the document, he would say there was nothing relative to the claim for indirect damage. A note accompanied the case containing a declaration on the part of the Government for the purpose of reserving all rights appealing to the Queen in this arbitration, so that in the future the Government would not be fettered by any implied compromise.

Schenck, American Minister, had been duly informed of the course taken, and notified Lord Granville that there was no objection to it on his part. The American counter case would be presented to the Geneva tribunal without prejudice to the rights of either party.

Schenck has since informed Lord Granville that the Government of the United States concurred in the view that the presentation of a counter case would not affect the position assumed by Great Britain on the question of indirect claims.

Disraeli wanted to have the papers produced, and asked whether Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was to resume his duties as member of the Geneva Board. To the latter question Gladstone replied affirmatively. He promised that the British counter case would be laid before Parliament at an early day. He praised the House and people of England for their forbearance, and the people and Congress of the United States for refraining from attempts to embarrass the question. The last note which was sent to Washington had not yet been answered. When a reply was received no one would be more willing to make the House completely acquainted with the details of the negotiations than himself.

Disraeli said he wanted to impress on the Government that the country was desirous of clearly understanding the conditions under which the Government sent its counter case to Geneva. This very act admitted on the surface the justice of the American claim for indirect damages.

Gladstone made no further reply, but again promised that the documents would be speedily forthcoming.

Granville, in the House of Lords, to-night, made replies, in substance the same as those of Gladstone, to questions put by Lord Stanhope. Care had been taken, he said, to so frame the counter case and accompanying documents, as to leave to Great Britain the right to withdraw from the arbitration should the objections on the subject of indirect damages not be settled.

Earl Russel thought the Government had failed to escape from the difficulty. He declared that they ought not under any circumstances consent to consider an atom of the claims for indirect losses.

Lord Russell then gave notice that on the 22nd inst. he should bring in a motion for an address to the Queen, praying that instructions be given that all proceedings before the arbitrators at Geneva be suspended until the United States withdraw their claims for indirect damages.

The Duke of Richmond wanted to have an understanding so that there would be no possibility of arbitrators saying in England, "You complied with the treaty, you entered your counter case; therefore we shall proceed to a decision."

Granville suggested that whether the counter case was presented or not, the arbitrators might go on with the business of arbitration.

Lord Westbury wanted the jurisdiction of the Geneva tribunal determined.

Granville reiterated that he had been careful to put the point so that England would not be compromised in the matter of indirect claims, and that the United States Government had signified its agreement to this understanding.

The Marquis of Salisbury regretted that the Government had abandoned the last chance of protesting against the exercise by the Geneva board of jurisdiction over the indirect claims, because the arbitrators might award a lump sum without specifications.

The Duke of Somerset said the Government's course seriously imperilled the country's position. The Government should have refused to present its counter case until the claims for indirect damages were withdrawn. This he declared was the intention of the nation.

Lord Penzance inferred from what Earl Granville had said that the Government was free to withdraw from the arbitration if the reply of the American Government to the noble Lord's last note persisted in the determination to present indirect claims. This, Lord Penzance concluded, was sufficient.

After remarks by Lords Denman and Colonsay, discussion ceased.

MEXICO.

CATTLE THIEVES RELEASED.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A special dispach from Matamoras says that a party of Mexicans recently crossed the Rio Grande during the night and went to Edinburg, where they broke open the jail and released three cattle thieves, and then returned to the Mexican side. The Sheriff and citizens were previously notified of the intention to release the prisoners, but they made no resistance.

ORGANIZING TO PREVENT DEPREDATIONS.

Polleos has reported to Washington that the Texans are organizing ostensibly to prevent depredations, but it is really to invade Mexico.

Texans have sent to the local authorities at Brownsville a report of the depredations, and requesting that it may be forwarded to President Grant.

GUERRO RECAPTURED BY THE GOVERNMENT FORCES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Matamoras advices from Camargo to the 10th announce that Guerro has been recaptured and is held by the government forces under Col. Manchaita, and that Nuevo Laredo is besieged by the same forces, and a courier from Tampico reports that the revolutionists under Gen. Norvais are in the small towns near Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, committing depredations, and in some instances shooting prominent citizens who do not co-operate with them.

THE ADVANCE ON MATAMORAS.

Generals Trevino and Quirroga's forces are reported fifteen miles from Matamoras, advancing cautiously toward the city.

DESERTION.

It is stated that a captain and twenty men of Cortina's command deserted to-day, crossing into Texas, and that one man wasdrowned in the attempt.

RUMORED REVOLT OF NATIONAL GUARD.

A rumor prevails to-night that a portion of the National Guard at Matamoras atempted to revolt, but nothing reliable can be ascertained.

CANADA.

HEAVY RAIN STORM.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 12.—A rain storm, producing heavy freshets, has done great damage to roads and lumber throughout Nova Scotia. The Western Railway track near Windsor is eight feet under water. Trains cannot run.

The steamship Alhambra, which sailed for Boston, had to return, the weather being too thick.

THE WRECKED STEAMER DACIAN.

The steamship Lady Head returned to-day from the wreck of the Dacian. She reports that the vessel is broken into three pieces. Some broken cases of goods were floating around, and divers were employed fishing up the remainder. Only a quarter of the cargo is expected to be saved, and that in a damaged condition.

SPAIN.

UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

MADRID, April 12.—Castellar, a well-known Spanish Republican, in address in the city of Seville, last night, said that his party aspired to the formation of the United States of Europe as the foundation for a universal republic.

POLITICAL.

Colored Men's National Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—In the Colored National Convention a resolution condemning the Cincinnati Convention was passed; yeas 279, nays 13.

Mr. Pinchback offered the following, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That Hon. Charles Sumner, by his disinterested advocacy of our rights, and his consummate statesmanship in securing a recognition of these rights in the Constitution of the United States, has entwined himself in the affections of the people of the nation, and until he himself shall announce his secession from the Republican party, we shall hold him to be, as he has ever been, one of the purest and ablest members of our great party.

Several speeches were made eulogizing the political course of Mr. Sumner.

A telegram from J. M. Langston, dated Washington, was read. It says: "Let our demand be legal equality. This will be seconded by the passage of the civil rights bill. Congress will not adjourn without its passage. It will probably be done next week."

Fred Douglas and party will arrive to-night.

INDIANAPOLIS.

International Sunday School Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—The International Sunday School Convention, which meets here on the 16th, promises to be the largest Assembly of the kind ever held in this country. Delegates are requested to report at the Second Presbyterian Church, where homes will be provided for them.

ST. LOUIS.

Further Particulars of the Explosion of the Steamer Oceanus—Run Over and Killed—Colored Man Shot—Treble Railway Accident—The Fore Murder Trial Fatal Fall.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—The steamer Belle of St. Louis arrived here this morning with twenty-eight survivors of the Oceanus disaster and the bodies of seven who died on the way up. The books and papers of the steamer were lost and a complete list of the passengers and crew cannot therefore be given. The following is a list of the dead, missing and saved, as far as known:

Passengers Dead.—C. B. Hull, Covington, Ky.; J. H. Tenderman, New York; Charles ——, blacksmith, Chicago.

Crew Dead.—Alex. Connolly, second engineer; John Redd, deck hand; Morgan Foley, roustabout; J. B. Stewart, fireman.

Passengers Missing.—F. M. Slight, Girard, Pa; George Boren, Lyons, Iowa; George Constable and wife, of Noyes' circus; Peter Wagoner, Mt. Pleasant, Texas; Albert Johnson, Bloomington, Ill.

Crew missing.—Alfred Reeder, Captain; H. W. Warsham, first clerk; Chas. Warsham, second clerk; Harry Tripp, pilot; John Harris, pilot; George Wiggins, pilot; Chas. Demerwolf, steward; Wm. Owens, bar-keeper; Mrs. Wallace, chambermaid; James Johnson, fireman; Allen Cook, fireman; Henry Mogustsky, cook; Billy Hellmer, second cook; Wm. Wise, porter; Chas. Burken, second steward; Benjamin Buck, cabin boy; Gus. Clark, texas tender; Billy Hart, deck sweeper; Mathias O'Shea, deck hand.

Saved.—F. J. Jenkins, Shreveport, La.; Charles Carpenter, Portsmouth, Ohio; John Frey, Mount Pleasant, Texas, badly burned; Matthew Scully, Grand Rapids, Mich.; D. B. Rourke, Corsicana, Texas; O. Bloomer; Bloomington; G. F. Beatty, Henderson, Ky., badly bruised; John Noonan, St. Louis, badly burned; C. Looman, New Carlisle, slightly burned; Frank Williams, St. Marcus, Texas; Robert Chew, Junction City, Kansas, slightly burned; Joe Unke, a German; John B. Martin, Belleville, Ill.; Chris. Zelsdorf, Rochester, Minn.; Dan McCune, Memphis; George Keightly, chief engineer; Pat. Lavin, watchman; Oscar Joyce, mate, badly burned; Willis Webb, fireman; J. B. Stewart, fireman, badly burned; Forest Damee, restaurant; John Gibbons, restaurant; Martin Needham, restaurant; Mike O'Neally, restaurant; Henry Smith, restaurant; Martin Ball, deck hand; John Ross, cabin boy; Charles Zimmer, third cook, not hurt.

The bodies of Charles Warsham, second clerk, and Charles Demperwolf, steward, arrived on the Cairo Short Line this morning in charge of S. B. Fisher, carpenter.

The dead on the list presented a horrible appearance, the features being swollen, and many of the bodies were of the color of raw beef, the skin having been completely scalded off. Those not otherwise designated are not injured. It is stated that the explosion was the result of a collision. The engineer says he went on watch but a few moments before the explosion and tried five gauges, in all of which he found plenty of water. He then walked back to get a cup of coffee, and in five minutes an explosion occurred. Robert Chew, one of the proprietors of the Atlantic and Pacific Circus, saved himself by means of a plank. He thinks George Constable and wife were circus performers from California. Frank Sates and Frank Williams, also circus men, were drowned.

Various statements have been made during the day by the survivors of the Oceanus disaster, but they relate almost entirely to personal experience and throw little or no light on the cause of the explosion. The bodies brought up by the steamer Belle of St. Louis will be held for an inquest. Those of the wounded not able to take care of themselves have been taken charge of by the city and sent to hospitals. Most of the pilots state that it would have been impossible for the steamer to have grounded at the point where the explosion took place, as asserted by George Kiethley, first engineer.

TREBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The western bound express train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which left here at half-past five o'clock last evening, collided with the Washington accommodation train, bound east, a short distance this side of Labedie, eight miles from this city. The engine of the express train was badly smashed, and the express car thrown down an embankment twenty feet high. The engine and baggage car of the accommodation were also badly injured. Immediately after the collision, the express train took fire and was exploded with great force, scattering fragments of the boiler and engine in all directions. A few moments later an extra train from St. Louis ran into the rear of the express train, doing but little damage, however, as the speed of the train had been greatly slackened. Notwithstanding these three accidents, occurring almost simultaneously, nobody was seriously hurt, and only a few received even slight injuries. The accident occurred on a curve, and resulted from the fact that the express train did not remain on the side track until the accommodation train passed, as it should have done.

THE FIFTH MURDER TRIAL.

In the Fore murder trial to-day, medical testimony was introduced by the defense. Dr. Chas. W. Stevens, Superintendent of the St. Louis County Insane Asylum, Dr. Boudry, Professor of the Medical Department of the University of the Missouri Medical College, and Dr. Paul G. Robinson, of South Carolina, all testified to the prisoner's insanity at the time he committed the homicide. Stevens based his conditions on the moral insanity. Boudry says he was affected with homicidal mania. Robinson said he possessed an insane temperament, and that the action committed by the prisoner was the result of an explosion of that temperament.

FATAL FALL.

John C. Torg, while assisting in the erection of the tower of the new Sacred Heart building, corner of Twelfth and Washington avenue, this afternoon, fell a distance of sixty-four feet, and was killed. John F. Carr was also severely injured.

COLORED MAN SHOT.

Moses Brockaway, a colored man, was shot and killed by Lewis Goldsch, at No. 721 Morgan street, last night. Goldsch says the shooting was accidental.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Cornelius Coughlin, switchman of the Missouri and Pacific Railroad, was run over and killed at Fourteenth street depot at eleven o'clock last night.

We Have Seen Such Things.

Well-behaved people in the country have been scandalized—not knowing anything of the doings of polite society—at the behavior of the people at Washington at the reception given by the Japanese Ambassadors to the heads of Departments and leading members of society at the Capital, at the Arlington House. The story is that at this reception, which, for magnificence, exceeded anything ever before seen in Washington—the decorations and the supper and all the appointments being of the most elegant and costly kind—while the Japs were yet receiving their guests, of which not more than one third had arrived, the American savages having heard rumors of the splendor of the supper-room and its ornaments, became impatient and made a rush for it. Without waiting for the signal from their hosts they entered the banquet hall, piled the viands and devoured them, and then proceeded to appropriate the ornaments of the room as a memento of the fete. But a few moments had expired when the banquet hall was a wreck. Ladies mounted chairs and gentlemen pulled down decorations in obedience to their commands, even breaking the glass globes of the chandeliers in their attempts to possess themselves of the articles dangling from them.

"I am thankful," said one that was present, "that I did not see the table at all." She was one of a large number of guests who were not permitted even a glimpse of its beauty—they only heard it was demolished.

"I have a little Japanese flag," said another, "which Tommy presented me with, but I shall be ashamed to show it; people might think I was one of the spoilers."

Earthquakes.

That there was a connection between the recent earthquakes in California and Syria is rendered probable by the news that Vesuvius has broken out in eruption. It is well known that there is such a close connection between the eruptions of Vesuvius and earthquakes in Southern Italy, that the former are a certain safeguard against the latter. When the mountain has been silent for a long time, Naples is in danger of an earthquake, but when the safety valve of Vesuvius is open, the danger of violent earthquakes is over. The present eruption of Vesuvius is therefore to be interpreted as the result of forces which, had the eruption not occurred, would have resulted in an earthquake. That these forces should manifest themselves nearly simultaneously in California, Syria and Italy, may, of course, be a mere coincidence, but the presumption is certainly otherwise. It would be interesting to know if that isolated volcanic region, Iceland, has also been disturbed. If so, the fact would be a further evidence of the wide spread character of the recent disturbance.

A Democratic View of Liberalism.

The Louisville *Ledger* still opposes the passive policy, saying: "If the Liberal Republican movement means to unite with the Democrats on Grant and put in another radical, who will only substitute a new set of hungry radical officeholders for those now in place, then we are at a loss to understand what interest Democrats can have in the fight. And such, we are satisfied, are the views of a large portion of those who are professing a desire to defeat Grant." It therefore concludes that "the Cincinnati Convention will develop little else than the old radical Republican bluster has been sham, and that it has been gotten up by disappointed office-seekers who simply want place; the remainder, who really want to defeat Grant because of a respect for the principles of government and the authority of the Constitution, will be left to east their lot with the Democratic party, and will cordially do so."

An Important Decision.

The N. Y. *Times* says: There was a case tried before Judge Quinn, in the United States District Court, a day or two days ago, which seems worthy of more than a passing notice. An action was instituted by the representatives of a Cincinnati fire insurance company to recover the amount of a premium on a policy issued to a Mr. Fisher a year ago. The defense set up a claim of non-liability, for the reason that one of the clauses to the policy provided that the agreement was not to be considered binding, unless the premium had actually been paid. It was shown by the reports of the Court of Appeals that insurance companies are held liable, notwithstanding the clause in question, and that the contract was a binding one on both sides. The Court accordingly decided in favor of the plaintiff. Now, in view of the fact that insurance companies have so often sought to escape the payment of just claims on this very pretext, we are disposed to regard the ground taken in the present case as an evidence that, at least, one very convenient quibble has been effectually disposed of.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of "Liberals" at Cooper Institute—Declaration of Principles—Water Famine Threatened—The Defaulting Bank Secretary—Strike Ended—New German Republican Paper—How Erie Shares Were Issued—Underground Railway—The Late Boiler Explosion—Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1872.

"LIBERAL" MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The meeting held here to-night to advocate the Liberal Republican policy of the approaching Cincinnati Convention was one of the largest in numbers and most imposing in composition ever held in this city. An hour before the commencement of the meeting Cooper Institute was thronged to its utmost capacity. Thousands clamored in vain for admission, and remained for hours outside of the building. Every seat was occupied and the aisles from the platform upward, were densely crowded. The audience was eminently respectable and representative. The platform was literally packed with men prominent in political and social circles in New York. Among them were Horace Greeley, Sinclair Tousy, Moses H. Grinnell, Hiram Barney, Marshall C. Roberts, Geo. Wilkes, Frank Leslie, John A. Dix, and large numbers of other prominent men.

About half-past seven the audience began to manifest some impatience to witness the opening of the proceedings. To meet this demand, the list of Republican officers who had signed the call for the Cincinnati Convention was read. The names of many of them were received with loud cheers. The meeting was then called to order by Hon. Ethan Allen, who said:

Fellow Citizens.—As one of the committee who signed the call for this immense mass meeting, assembled in the interest of a political party and reform, I have the honor to nominate, as your presiding officer, Col. Frederick U. Conkling. The nomination was enthusiastically endorsed.

Col. Conkling, on coming forward, was greeted with hearty cheers. He said: "Fellow Republicans, we are honored by the presence to-night of two of the most distinguished statesmen of the Republic—[great applause], one of them born in New England, and the other on the Rhine [cheers]; both of them representatives of the imperial west, which in all coming time is to control the destinies of our common country. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, and Carl Schurz, of Missouri. [Prolonged cheering.] It is hardly necessary for me to say that throughout the length and breadth of the land the names of both are associated with the defence of constitutional liberty and of the right of local self-government, with the restriction of delegated power and with a firm and unfaltering advocacy of the rights of the masses. [Applause.] In view of the near approach of the Presidential election, they have consented to leave their places in the Senate of the United States for the purpose of addressing us, not upon dead issues of the past, but upon living issues of the future. [Applause.] Thanking you for the honor of being selected to preside over this vast assembly, I await the further pleasure of the meeting."

A list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was read and elected unanimously.

The following declaration of principles was read and endorsed with tremendous cheers:

"We believe that the political action of individuals and communities should be set free from the influence of political patronage; that business men should not, under fear of unjust official interference with their affairs, be compelled to pay tribute for political purposes. We believe that public offices are or should be created for public convenience, and not as rewards for partisan services, nor for personal aggrandizement; that acts of officials should be confined within the strict letter of the laws creating such offices. We believe that the triumph of the Republican principles is of paramount importance to the country and that the success of those principles in the approaching national election depends upon any one individual. We believe that the prosperity of the country demands thorough, radical and immediate reform in all departments of the public service, civil, military and naval, and that the existing frauds, the waste of the Presidential office will conduce more to that end than any other measure."

About a quarter before eight Messrs. Schurz and Trumbull arrived and were received in a most enthusiastic manner.

At eight o'clock the President briefly introduced Mr. Trumbull, who delivered a lengthy address, which, however, came over the lines at too late an hour for our paper for this morning.

REPORT CORRECTED.

The newspapers give currency to a report that Russell Gurney, the English member of the American-British Joint Claims Commission now sitting at Washington, will return to England, and that he will go thence to Geneva. It is also stated that he refuses to return to America. The statement is now made that the Government will be questioned relative to the report in the House of the session of the English Parliament to-night.

A Washington dispatch says the agent of the Associated Press has ascertained from Gurney that he will not go to Geneva, and so far as he has himself has any knowledge, he will return to America.

HOW ERIE SHARES WERE ISSUED.

The *Times* says it is believed that some fifty-two million dollars worth of Erie shares have been issued by Jay Gould, but in such a loose manner that they cannot be traced. They were, it is said, first issued in the shape of convertible bonds, which bonds were passed over to Smith, Gould & Martin, which firm converted them into stock shares. The receipts from the sale of the stock were entered in the Erie books among the general business receipts. Vice President Divan says the confusion arising from such a system of accounting is so great that it will require a considerable time to unravel the threads.

WATER FAMINE THREATENED.

The passage in the State Senate of the repeal of the act of 1871, by which the city authorities have power, in case of need, to draw upon the lakes of the neighboring counties for a water supply, threatens the city with a water famine on the approach of the warm season. The Croton system is not equal to storing more than a twenty days' supply, and a dry spring has rendered the Croton very uncertain. The Department of Public Works is urging the necessity of legislation in the premises.

TRIAL OF A FORGER.

At the examination yesterday, at Yorkville, in the case of Henry Coles, with Ritterband and other aliases, for the forgery of Allentown, (Pennsylvania) school bonds, the only evidence taken was that of Wm. Muir, who testified to having been victimized to the tune of eight thousand dollars by the purchase of bonds from Coles & Snedecker. The prosecution was postponed until the 7th of April. Snedecker will be used as State's evidence in the case.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.

Only one of the killed by the explosion of the tug Davenport at the Cunard Dock yesterday, James Holland, has been recovered up to this afternoon. Efforts are being made to recover the remaining five. The Davenport was known to be an utterly worthless craft. The explosion is attributed to a lack of water in the boiler, owing to the negligence of the engineer and fireman, who were witnessing a dog fight on one of the barges.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts for the week at all ports 34,870; last year, 63,063; total to date, 2,505,602; last year, 2,796,547. Exports for the week, 32,664; last year, 81,684; total to date, 1,662,543; last year, 2,351,854. Stock, 369,485; last year 558,217; at interior towns, 56,051; last year, 69,237; at Liverpool, 803,000; last year 813,000. Afloat for Great Britain, 173,000; last year, 320,000.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

A number of prominent movers in the Central Underground Railway held a meeting to-day and denounced the scheme of underground transit proposed by Commodore Vanderbilt. Some two and a half million were added to the stock of the company for the purpose of aiding in the plans for new lines of communication between this city and the east.

THE DEFAULTING BANK SECRETARY.

The lawyer who went to Montreal to bring back the defaulter Conklin, of the Market Savings Bank of this city, reports that indications are ing that he had extradition papers, the case of Conklin was decided in Court on Wednesday to be one which is not incinded under the extradition treaty. Consequently there is no hope of having Conklin punished here.

TAMMANY BOARD OF SACHEMS.

The new Tammany Board of Sachems is to be chosen on the 15th of April. The committee say they will give representations the old and new members of the society.

INVESTIGATING EX-GOV. BULLOCK'S FINANCIAL ACTS.

The Committee of the Georgia Legislature commenced an investigation here into the financial acts of ex-Gov. Bullock.

BANKRUPT INSURANCE COMPANY.

A petition was filed in the United States Court for involuntary bankruptcy of the Market Fire Insurance Company for failing to pay losses by the Chicago fire.

ARRIVAL OF TRUMBULL AND SCHURZ.

Senators Trumbull and Schurz arrived this morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and during the morning received a number of calls from prominent citizens.

YALE ALUMNI MEETING.

The Yale Alumni of New York will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening, relative to the coming election of officers of the college corporation.

THE "WORLD" NON-COMMITTAL.

The *World* says its impressions favor the Cincinnati movement, but until it reaches a further stage of development, its course is non-committal.

OFFICE TO BE ABOLISHED.

City Paymaster Daniel Whelan has resigned. The office is to be abolished and the duties assumed by Comptroller Green.

STRIKE ENDED.

The strike of the journeymen painters in Brooklyn has terminated by the employers having acceded to the demand for eight hours at three dollars a day. The plumbers and gas fitters have resolved to strike for eight hours at three dollars a day. They now get two dollars and seventy-five cents for ten hours' work.

PASTORSHIP RESIGNED.

Rev. Henry Vandyke has resigned the pastorship of the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, and removes to Nashville.

VANDERBILT'S TRIAL.

The trial of the indictment of Jacob Vanderbilt will not take place until the civil suits against him have been disposed of.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The petition of Rosalie Libbin for adjudicating the Hercules Life Assurance Society a bankrupt has been dismissed.

THE JAPANESE VISITORS IN COURT.

Some of the Japanese Embassy were spectators of the proceedings of the United States Court to-day.

NEW GERMAN PAPER.

A new German paper, the *Oestliche Post*, with Republican politics, has made its appearance here.

RUMORED BANKRUPTCY.

It is rumored that the Staten Island Ferry Company is about being thrown into bankruptcy.

RAILROAD RATE OF INTEREST.

The Brooklyn banks have agreed to raise the rate of interest on city deposits to 3½ per cent.

CONFIDENCE WOMAN SENTENCED.

A confidence woman at St. Valerie was sentenced to the State's Prison for four years.

OIL EXCHANGE.

The organization of the New York Oil Exchange was partially effected yesterday.

ALBANY.

Legislative Proceedings.—Funeral of Erastus Corning.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—The bill to enable the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to reduce its capital stock, was defeated in the Assembly today by a vote of 37 to 61.

A bill was introduced in the Senate extending the grounds or causes for divorce. It provides for a divorce where either party has been incurably insane for five years, an habitual drunkard for three years, desertion, when not rendered necessary by peril to life, and when the husband by cruel and inhuman treatment renders the life of the wife burthensome for two consecutive years. The parties must have resided one year in the State.

FUNERAL OF ERASTUS CORNING.

The funeral of the late Erastus Corning this afternoon was the most impressive spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in this city. Many places of business were closed and draped in mourning. Flags were hoisted at half mast and church bells tolled.

After a short service at the house, at two o'clock, the remains of the deceased were carried to St. Peter's church. Corning had requested that his pall bearers might be chosen from his workmen, and in conformity with his wishes, the following persons acted as pall bearers: William Gray, Superintendent of the green house of the Corning farm; John Vanderbilt, foreman of the farm; Wm. Fisher and Lucius Hoyt, from the iron store here; Jas. Fitzsimmons, of his private office, and Edward Ryan. All these men have been in Corning's employ for periods varying from fifteen to forty years. The public services at the church were simple and short, and were conducted by Bishop Doane and Rev. Mr. Sutvely. The street was lined on either side by citizens. At four o'clock the procession took up the line of march for Rural Cemetery in the following order: Workmen from the Corning Iron Works at Troy, some 1,500 or 2,000 in number; clerks from the iron store in this city; directors and clerks of the Albany City Bank; Gov. Hoffman and staff; Judges of the Court of Appeals, Regents of the University of Troy, the Burgess corps, the Senate of the State of New York, the Common Council, the Jackson corps, the Common Council, Board of Fire Commissioners, Board of Trade, Board of Water Commissioners, Young Men's Catholic Lyceum and Albany Institute.

THE RIVERS.

River Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of the Chief Signal Officer*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 12, 1872.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

STATIONS.	RISE. Feet.	In's.	FALL. Feet.	In's
Cairo	1	1	0	0
Cincinnati	0	4	0	0
Davenport	0	5	0	0
Louisville	1	3	0	0
Memphis	0	1	0	0
Nashville	0	10	0	0
New Orleans	0	5	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0
Shreveport	0	10	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	4
Vicksburg	0	2	0	0
St. Paul	1	8	0	0

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—The river rose one foot; still rising; nineteen feet in canal; seventeen feet in channel. Weather cloudy and cool all day; partially clear this evening. Rates firm. Arrived—Belle Vernon and Alex Heiman, Cincinnati. Departed—Belle Vernon, St. Louis; Ada Heilman, Nashville. The Webster brought eight barges of coal that broke loose from Cincinnati on Tuesday night.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—River 43 feet; 63 feet to spare under the suspension bridge. Arrived —Mollie Rogers, Nashville; Andes, Wheeling; Bermuda, Evansville. Departed—Exporter, New Orleans; Andes, Wheeling; Emma C. Elliott, Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Arrived—City of Alton, St. Louis, 6 P. M

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN,
WARREN COUNTY.

SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR,
BRADFORD COUNTY.

BONDS at Frankfort 95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110⅛@110⅜.

ACCORDING to the Washington *Republican* Senator Sumner has declared his intention to cease opposing President Grant and to give him all the support in his power in case he should be the nominee of the Philadelphia convention. We trust this is true, for it will relieve the eminent Senator from a position which he himself must always have felt to be false.

WE ARE authorized to state that the name of Edward Scull, Esq., of Somerset, was placed on the list of delegates to the Republican National Convention, without his consent, and [illegible]sitively declines [illegible]he fact [illegible]Ve re[illegible]ound have [illegible]ureet will name a sound [illegible]an in his stead.

WE ASK the attention of every reader of the GAZETTE to the able and lucid letter of Col. James M. Cooper, of this place, to Edward Atkinson, Esq., the latest advocate of revenue reform, otherwise free trade. The latter is laid bare, along with his fallacies, and is subjected to a process of literary skinning that no man with an ordinary hide can stand more than once in a life time. The letter proves two things conclusively. The first is that the United States are manufacturing *double the quantity of steel* (rails excepted) that is imported, and selling it at a price from *two to three* cents per pound *lower* than the same could ever have been bought for, previous to 1859, at which time, and previous to which time, the United States were wholly dependent on Europe for their supplies of that article. In other words, inside of fifteen years steel manufacture in this country has been begun, and now, not only exceeds in quantity the foreign importations, but has actually broken down the prices, until the British factor finds it difficult to compete. Of course, the consumers of steel are the persons directly benefitted—the quality has been improved and the price greatly reduced—it is not necessary at this time to refer to the other benefits accruing to the country.

IN REFERRING to those who give the President and his advisers credit for the reduction of the debt, through a wise administration of the laws, and through the national policy established, which enriches the nation and makes it equal to the emergency, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

> They are wholly unconscious, apparently, that the President has had as little to do with the financial policy of the Government as themselves.
>
> Exactly; but how comes it that the present rate of reduction, which is the astonishment of the civilized world, did not mark the administration of national affairs by the late alderman and accidental Chief Magistrate, the special favorite of the *Commercial*—A. Johnson, Esq.? Of course the President does not collect the revenue or make the laws which produce the revenue; but he first counsels what those laws shall be, and then sees that they are properly enforced by proper officers. If he discovers a scoundrel among the latter, or an incompetent person, he removes him promptly, and replaces him with a proper and efficient officer. The whole business and study of his daily life are to supervise the affairs of the nation, to recommend useful and beneficial changes in the laws, to see that those laws are faithfully executed, and generally to guide the ship of State in such a way that prosperity may crown the efforts of all the people, that taxation may be submitted to, cheerfully and ungrudgingly, and that the burdens of the people may be gradually but assuredly lessened. This is what the President is doing. Who will deny it?

THE policy of the Republican party everywhere is retrenchment and reform in the conduct of public business and a reduction of the burdens of taxation. No better evidence of this fact need be cited than the fact that since President Grant assumed the administration of the national debt, which at one time bore so oppressively on all the interests of the people, and appeared so large that its cancelling was despaired of even by those who were most confident and enthusiastic over the ability of the people to accomplish great things in the way of raising revenue, has been decreased so rapidly as to inspire the hope that the present generation will live to see the nation entirely out of debt. Look at the figures. Grant has been in office a little over three years. At the commencement of his administration the machinery of the Government was out of order, having been run in the loose, disorderly and slipshod manner which marked the abortive efforts of Andrew Johnson to preside over the nation. Necessarily some considerable time elapsed before everything was got into system again, and the various departments of the public service cleared out of dishonest knaves, who, having bought their places from the agents of the accidental President, were making the most of them, honestly and dishonestly. But mark the change. In the thirty-seven months of Grant's presidency the national debt was reduced $315,131,777, or an average per month of OVER $8,500,000! The good work has not stopped. There is no indication [illegible]o part of the Govern[illegible]s efforts, and faith[illegible]the revenues, for [illegible]of March was most flattering, showing a decrease of $15,481,968, or over HALF A MILLION DOLLARS PER DAY! Is this not a sufficient refutation of the oft repeated calumnies uttered by the conscienceless press of the opposition to the effect that the affairs of the general government are managed in an extravagant manner, and with no regard for the public welfare?

While pointing with pride to the financial record of the National Administration, we turn with equal gladness and satisfaction to that made by our own Commonwealth. During the past few years the State debt has been reduced largely, and this morning we present the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which shows a magnificent reduction for the month of March. We bespeak for the report a careful examination, as it exhibits a most gratifying and healthy condition of finances.

PETROLEUM.

Something must be done if the oil trade is to be continued at Pittsburgh. For five years past the refining interest has been languishing, until it is now about ready to give up the ghost. We are annually sending out of the country millions of gallons of this famous product of Pennsylvania, and there is scarcely a cent of profit arising to the manufacturer from legitimate refining. Unless he speculates, or happens to hold a large stock when a temporary advance is established, the chances are ten to one against him, that he will close the year without a profit. The crude article, too, is entirely too cheap at anything under four dollars per barrel at the wells, and measures should be adopted to prevent the sacrifice of our wealth, consequent upon the hap-hazard way in which the business has been conducted. It has too often been the case, that if the production showed an increase, the price would tumble, although this increase might all be lost in the following month. Petroleum, at the wells, is cheap at four dollars per barrel of forty gallons, and the world will consume all that Pennsylvania can produce, therefore permanent measures should be established to prevent the price being placed below that figure by speculators or otherwise.

It was to this end (we supposed) that the South Improvement Company was first organized, and it was wholly with this desideratum in view that we lent encouragement to the project. We yet believe that this would have been the practical result, although the scheme comprehended other and different results. You cannot raise the price of the refined article, without enhancing the value of the raw material, and we believe it was not denied that one of the objects of the defunct organization was to compel consumers to pay more for the refined oil.

We are ready to listen to any project which shall tend to bring into the state a larger per centage of profit for its products, and we can see nothing in the way of the formation of such a scheme. The mistake made by the South Improvement directory was that the producers were left out, and were not directly to participate in the expected profits, although, as we have said, they would have been benefited by the advance in price established. A movement of this kind to be successful and satisfactory, must comprise all interests and unite all classes interested in the production and manufacture of oil. Such a plan is practicable and should be tried. Oil should only be sold at a fair profit, and when the markets are depressed through speculation, it should not be offered for sale.

CITY ENGINEER.

We commend the first step in civil service reform at home, in the action of Councils appointing a private meeting for next Monday (without reference to party) to discuss the question of making the appointment for the vacant Engineership, thus making tacit declaration that this question should be decided on merit alone. When this matter was first presented three weeks ago, we advised against hasty action, and are glad to know that our comments have had some weight with our Councilmen.

This office has nothing to do with politics or party issues, and is not expected to foreshadow or carry out any particular line of policy, but rather to guard and develop the city's interests in public improvements, and to increase the efficiency of the different services in this department.

The impetus that has recently been given to public improvements by annexation and other causes—chief of which may be named our extreme necessities—demands a reorganization of this department. It is to be hoped that such legislation will be granted, either local or State, as shall put the office on a footing commensurate with its importance, and make it command the talent the city so eminently needs at this time.

The term of the office should be made for a longer period than at present, say three to five years; and a salary granted such as would justify a good man in accepting the place. An Engineer with proper qualifications, if selected now, can give great assistance in suggesting and shaping the required legislation for reorganizing the office and carrying on proposed improvements.

Pittsburgh must have discovered that she is at least thirty years behind the times in all that relates to city improvements. It seems to have been taken for granted, that, inasmuch as we had a city whose business was such as to give it a dingy and dirty aspect, it was not worth while to expend money to make it a comfortable place to live in. The consequence is, we have gone on in our negligence and indifference, until we find our limits teeming with people, and overcrowded with business, and yet not the first step has been taken in the inauguration of such sanitary measures as tend to make life in crowded cities bearable. Consult our leading physicians and they will tell you that they know of no city within the limits of their observation or reading, that is so deficient in drainage, and so far behind in sanitary regulations as this one. Why is it that Pittsburgh is so reluctant to draw from other cities experience in matters that so permanently affect her vital interests?

These questions of municipal improvements, now vexing us, are not new, or of doubtful expediency. Look at the history of any municipality in Europe, and very many on this side of the ocean, and you will find the solution for all sanitary problems in their experience. We don't want novelties; we need facts, stirring facts: something to arouse us from our lethargy, before a 'sweeping epidemic' is upon us to remind us of our shortcomings, and to depilete our workshops and homes.

The engineer that takes hold of this office at this time, must come well qualified for the task. He should have made this subject of municipal improvement a special study, and have had actual practice therein, especially in sanitary improvements; and, in addition, he should have administrative qualifications of no low order. The prosperity of a city is very materially affected by the operations of the Engineer's office. All the public improvements are, or should be, committed to its charge and supervision. The Engineer is presumed to be conversant with the wants of the city in this respect. His education and his life's work are in this channel. If his abilities are to have full scope, and be made to result in the greatest benefit to the city, he must have liberal discretionary powers, and must be made to feel that he is individually responsible for the works and matters committed to him. In committee organizations who can fix responsibility? It is shifted from one to another as best suits, but is never permanently fastened on any one. The office should be put in a shape to command men who have sufficient pride in their profession, and have that energy and *honesty of purpose* in their composition, to make them rely solely on the results of their labors for their *rewards* or compensation. We speak pointedly and pertinently in this matter, as the property holders and tax-payers demand that this office shall not be committed to any one who cannot command their entire confidence, both for integrity and ability. The work of an Engineer, in this office, is all directly in the line of his profession. An Engineer's life is eminently a public one. He may change his *position*, but his *duties* are of the same character, whether in the employ of railroads, canal companies or city corporations. He must be the pioneer of our public improvements in all departments.

Since we first called attention to this subject the South Side boroughs have been annexed, giving the city 35,000 additional population, and throwing one important river in our jurisdiction, thus giving additional reasons for greater caution in the selection of a suitable man for the position of Engineer. We hope in making this selection our Councils will take only into consideration eminent fitness and general worth.

OUR STEEL INDUSTRY.

Forcible Reply to Mr. Atkinson's Assertions Interesting Facts Regarding the Steel Trade—The Protective Policy Vindicated.

[From the New York Tribune.]

EDWARD ATKINSON, *esq.*: Mr. Gladstone, in his recent rebuke of Sir Charles Dilke in Parliament, said that those who assume to instruct the people should at least be accurate. I commend this sentiment to your special observance in your future lucubrations on Political Economy, with the additional suggestion that it would be well to be more exact in your premises, or you must continue to impair the force and correctness of your conclusions. From the frequency of your published opinions in the magazines, pamphlets, and other publications of the day, it is obvious that you are ambitious to establish for yourself some reputation as a teacher in Economic Science, and especially on your favorite hobby of Revenue Reform—a term of very doubtful and uncertain meaning, but which serves as a convenient substitute for that other impracticable, because impossible, theory familiarly known as Free Trade. It is not my purpose to enter upon the discussion of your most recent contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly*, directed against the industries of your country in the interest of foreign labor. That duty has been so skillfully and effectually performed by Mr. D. H. Mason, in the Chicago *Bureau*, in his scathing review of your article entitled "Free Trade—Revenue Reform," in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October, that it would be an act of superfluous cruelty to inflict a further dissection of its sophistries, after they had been subjected to the merciless scalpel of this able and accomplished writer.

What I now propose, Sir, is to point out another proceeding of yours, of such questionable propriety that I make no apology for arraigning you at the bar of public opinion to answer for an outrage upon a large and respectable body of your fellow-citizens, whose only offense, rank as it may be in your estimation, lies in the fact that within a dozen years they have achieved a great success in the manufacture of what you ignorantly call Raw Steel in the United States. My charge against you consists in this: That having been invited by the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade to act as a substitute for an absent member, in their interview with the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives in Washington, a few weeks ago, upon the subject of free ships in our foreign commerce, you availed yourself of that opportunity to vendilate your opinions before the Congress Committee by a gratuitous assault upon one of the most meritorious industries of your country in the following words, as reported by Gen. Negley, a member of the Committee:

"Other nations buy their goods of England; and we may as well do it too, and not enrich a set of monopolists and a few men who live at the expense of others. It were better for us to pension off every man now engaged in the facture of Steel in this country than to impose the duties we now do on that article."

In your letter to the *Commercial*, you assert that what you did say, and what you do say, is, that it would be decidedly better and cheaper for the country to pension the little force of laborers engaged in the facture of Steel," &c.

Now this is simply to transfer the insult from the manufacturers to the laborers—from the employers to the employes; and I think you should be obliged to Gen. Negley for his version of your remarks, as the least offensive and most likely to be correct, because his recollection is probably fortified by the report of the clerk of the Committee at the time, while yours is a subsequent effort of your memory. In either case it was a gross injustice to inject your opinions on the Steel trade into a subject with which it had no connection, thus rendering the honorable body, of whose deputation you were a member by courtesy, responsible for an atrocious sentiment not only devoid of truth but exposing a degree of ignorance which wholly unfitted you to speak intelligently on the subject. The National Board of Trade conferred no authority upon you, or upon its Executive Council, to give forth such an utterance in their behalf. On the contrary, they passed the following amended resolution on the Tariff for which, had I been a member, as I was the year before, I should have cheerfully voted as you did:

"*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend to Congress such a revision of our tariff on imports as may tend to promote economy in the expenditures of the Government, to check monopoly and encourage a healthy competition in trade and manufactures to facilitate the mutually profitable exchange of products between us and other nations, to diminish the growing antagonism between capital and labor, and above all to protect native industry, by cheapening the necessaries and comforts of life to the mass of the people.

"First Amendment—That in the revision of the Tariff, the cost of production in this country is a proper subject for consideration.

"Second Amendment—That, in the opinion of this Board, in any revision of the Tariff, which Congress in its wisdom may devise, stability should be an essential consideration."

The resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted; and I submit that your venomous attack upon the steel facture, as you call it, when representing the National Board of Trade before a Committee of Congress, was without any warrant from that body, and in opposition to the spirit of their declared opinions upon the Tariff question. In your zealous advocacy of British steel for consumption in this country, you stigmatize the American steel makers as monopolists. This argument is rather stale and entirely destitute of any foundation in fact, for the reason that there prevails continually among ourselves a lively competition in the business, which is alike open to yourself and the rest of mankind, and we are wholly unconscious of enjoying any exclusive privileges, except such as capital always must and will command. You sneer at the American steel trade as an infant manufacture. Well, it is only a little over twelve years since the oldest of our cast steel establishments was started. It is a vigorous child, however, for in that brief period we have succeeded in securing two-thirds of the American market, as I shall presently demonstrate. Like the infant Hercules, it has grappled successfully with the foreign serpent, which sought to enfold it in its slimy coils, and to strangle it in its cradle, while disinterested patriots like yourself looked on approvingly at the unnatural strife. Thanks to the wisdom and fostering care of Congress, better counsels than yours have prevailed, and the result is that we are now liberated from foreign thralldom in this particular, and wholly independent of all the world for this most essential of all the materials for national defense. I use the figures of an eminent Southern statesman, slightly paraphrased, upon a kindred subject, in saying that the wily serpent of Free-Trade—*id est* Revenue Reform—which had crept into our Eden, has been touched by the spear of Ithuriel; it has received an immedicable wound; no hellebore can cure it.

From the imposts statements of Mr. Edward Young, the able Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Statistics, it appears that there were imported into the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, of all kinds of steel, except Bessemer and other steel rails, and a small quantity in forms not otherwise specified, weight not reported, just 41,998,677 pounds; or a little less than 21,000 tons. This steel was valued per foreign invoice, and entered for duty at our Custom-houses at $2,902,320, and paid duty amounting to $1,114,092, or about 38⅝ per cent. ad valorem. The very notable fact also appears from Mr. Young's statistics, that 26,323,141 pounds, or more than five-eighths of the whole importation, was passed through the American Custom-house at an average cost of 4⅜ cents per pound. The average price of the entire importation of steel, and on which the duties were paid, was but 6 9-10 cents per pound—a price so low as to excite surprise, if not a well-grounded suspicion of undervaluations, for the purpose of evading the honest duties. Perhaps, however, it is only one of the phases of Revenue Reform, now undergoing some scrutiny in the New York Custom-house investigation.

For the calendar year, Mr. Henry McAllister Jr., Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, reports that there were produced and sold of all kinds of steel, except Bessemer and steel-headed rails in the United States, 45,000* tuns of 2,000 pounds; and of this the steel mills of Pittsburgh turned out 25,725 tuns, or 22½ per cent. more than the whole quantity imported into the country from all parts of the world. This steel was supplied to consumers and merchants, notwithstanding the duty of 38⅝ per cent. on foreign steel, in consequence of a healthy home competition, at from two to three cents per pound, according to quality, lower price than was ever known in our markets, before the year 1870, when the duty was but 12 to 15 per cent. ad valorem, and when we depended altogether upon England for our supplies of cast steel; thus showing the fallacy of the argument that the price of a commodity is controlled and regulated by the duty, which in reality stimulates and encourages home competition, which in turn reacts against high prices and in favor of the consumer.

What miserable policy, and what fatuity in legislation, then, would Congress display, by disturbing the operations of a trade, so recently obtained, after many years of unrewarded effort, the final success of which has accomplished so much for the benefit of the country, in so short a time? Break up our steel mills, destroy the large investments of capital employed in their erection and operation, and remit ourselves to the tender mercies of British Free Traders for our supplies of steel, and our old enemy will have won a greater victory upon the floor of Congress than he was ever able to gain over us in two wars on the field of battle, or by means of his Alabama and piratical cruisers during the rebellion, upon the ocean. The "little force of laborers" of whom you speak as "engaged in the steel facture in the United States" cannot be less than 4,000 men; without taking into account the host of laborers employed in the antecedent processes to produce the iron from which the steel is made. At all events, it is double the number required to produce one-half the quantity abroad. Now, as the wages of English and German labor are less than one-half what the same labor obtains here, it follows that if your proposition to pension off those "engaged in the steel facture" was reversed, so as to apply to the foreign, instead of the American workingman, it would cost your government only about one-fourth the sum to accomplish so benevolent a purpose, and at the same time it would relieve you from the shocking inconsistency of advising the sacrifice of the greater for the less, which is very bad logic for so distinguished a political economist as yourself.

I confess I don't quite understand what you mean by "Raw Steel." To my mind, it is quite as easy to comprehend the meaning of raw cloth, raw leather, raw paper, or any of the other materials of which clothing, shoes or books are made. I know that the production of Steel is a combination of science and of art, and that good Steel is the result of "a principle in science and a rule in art." Your theory, Mr. Atkinson, will not, I apprehend, hold good in practice. It resembles, somewhat, that of a certain philosopher, who insisted that fleas and lobsters belonged to the same family of crustacea, but, upon submitting the fleas to the process of boiling, and finding that they would not turn red, he abandoned his pet theory in disgust, exclaiming, "Fleas are not lobsters, d—n their souls." And so of your affected designation of steel as a "facture," and not a manufacture. I am very sure that if you had once witnessed the amount of manual labor or hand-work required to produce a tun of steel, ready to be made into tools, you would speedily arrive at a different conclusion, and concede that your Raw Steel was not a facture, but a very beautiful triumph of scientific and mechanical skill. At some future time, I may notice your bad logic and errors of statement in your article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for Feb., entitled "The Visible and Invisible in Protection." This letter is already too long, and I must conclude by suggesting, as you are so warm an advocate of reform, that you commence at home by reforming your style of advocating and defending Revenue Reform. In short, my advice to you is the same as that of Hamlet to the players, "O, reform it altogether."

Truly yours, JAMES M. COOPER.
Pittsburgh, Penna., April 6th, 1872.

*Subsequent advices make this at least 2,000 tuns more.

THE CANDIDATES.

GOVERNOR—GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

John Frederick Hartranft was born in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of December, 1830. He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1853, and during the ensuing year he was employed as a civil engineer. In 1858, after serving for four years as deputy sheriff of Montgomery county, he turned his attention to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. At the outbreak of the rebellion he, being a colonel of militia, proffered his services to Governor Curtin. They were accepted, and his regiment, the 4th Pennsylvania, rendezvoused at Harrisburg on the 20th of April, and, as soon as equipped for service, entered the field. The term of the regiment (three months) expired just before the battle of Bull Run, but Colonel Hartranft volunteered his services for the battle, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Colonel (afterward General) Franklin, and as a staff officer General Hartranft saw his first battle. Subsequently, in November, 1861, he went into the three years' service as colonel of the 51st Pennsylvania, was ordered to North Carolina, and took part in the battle of Roanoke Island in February, 1862. In that year his regiment fought in the battles of second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, and Antietam. In March, 1863, he operated under Grant at the siege of Vicksburg, and shortly after the fall of that city he suffered so much from sun stroke that he returned to the North. In November of that year he rejoined the army near Knoxville, Tenn., and commanded the 2d Division of the 9th Corps. He subsequently commanded the 1st Brigade of the 3d Division of that Corps, and served in the battles of the Wilderness and succeeding battles of minor importance. He was appointed brigadier general, to date from May 12, 1864.

In March, 1865, he commanded the 3d Division of the 9th Corps in their assault on Fort Steadman, and was breveted major general. His command saw no more active service, but Gen. Hartranft himself occupied the unenviable position of guarding and executing the sentences of the Military Commission which tried Mr. Surratt, Payne, Harold, and others, for the murder of Abraham Lincoln. Returning to civil life, General Hartranft boldly braved the sneers of his former political associates, and in 1865 accepted the Republican nomination for Auditor General, and was elected by a majority of 22,660 over W. H. H. Davis. In 1868 he was re-elected by the greatly reduced majority of 9,499, his opponent being Charles E. Boyle. Last year he was not re-nominated, but at the death of Colonel David Stanton, his successor, a special act of the Legislature continued him in office.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, HON. ULYSSES S. MERCUR.

Ulysses S. Mercur, of Bradford county, was born at Towanda, Pa., August 12, 1818, and is in the 54th year of his age. He graduated at Jefferson College, of this State, and practiced law. He was elected in 1860 as Presidential elector for the lamented Lincoln, and in March, 1861, was appointed president judge of the Thirteenth judicial district, and soon after elected by the people to that position for a term of ten years, from December, 1861, but resigned on being elected a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress to represent the Thirteenth district, composed of the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, and Wyoming. He was re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, and again to the Forty-second Congress, receiving 11,117 against 10,993 for C. B. Brockway, Democrat.

Judge Mercur has taken a very prominent position in Congress, serving upon the Judicial Committee, and by his large experience contributing much in framing wise and wholesome measures. In the formation of the present national apportionment bill he was the author, and in every position he has always been found equal to the duties imposed upon him. Recently, his constituents, learning that he did not desire to longer represent his district in Congress, in the most flattering manner endeavored to persuade him to change his determination, and again to allow his name to be used as a candidate, but he steadily refused.

AUDITOR GENERAL—GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN.

General Harrison Allen is a native of Warren county, and is in the thirty-eighth year of his age. With the limited opportunities that farmers' sons usually enjoy, when he was a boy he acquired a good education and studied law. He lost no time entering the service when the rebellion commenced, and beginning as captain, was promoted to major of the 10th Reserves, colonel of the 151st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and breveted brigadier general for meritorious services. General Allen represented his county in the Legislature during the sessions of 1866 and 1867, and took a prominent and creditable part in legislation. His speeches on the thirteenth amendment, soldiers' orphan schools and other measures were highly commended. At the Chicago Convention in 1868, that nominated Grant, General Allen was both a delegate at large in the soldiers' convention and a delegate in the nominating convention. He took a leading part in the successful canvass that followed. He was elected in 1869 to represent his district (Twenty-eighth) in the State Senate, and in that body gained considerable prominence and influence. —*Phila. Press.*

A Lie and its Results.

The New York papers were filled a fortnight ago with an account of a marriage of a certain Richard Sherman of Brooklyn to a Miss Ruth Acheson. There is nothing in this simple fact to call for any special remark. Shermans and Achesons have doubtless been united in the bonds of wedlock ere now without creating any very great ripple upon the calm sea of social life. But this particular Sherman was an unlucky young scion of one of the richest families of Brooklyn, while this especial Acheson was a poor girl who resorted to the ballet under the euphonious name of M'lle de Verona, in order to support a widowed mother. Mr. Sherman went to see Lallah Rookh, but the gorgeous spectacle resolved itself in his eyes into naught but the beautiful Verona. The brilliant scenery was not for him; the processions, armors, banners and transformation scenes vanished and were all typified by the pure and lovely being who held his heart enchained. He visited her; proposed, gained her mother's consent, and was wedded. Here the curtain should finally fall, but it cannot, as there is an epilogue. In fact, the whole story is a canard that emanated from the brains of an inventive Bohemian in sore straits for an exciting theme for the morrow's paper. But there are many who have not heard of the expose of the jest, and the result is that the stage door of the Grand Opera House, is now besieged by troops of poor but honest young ladies accompanied by widowed mothers, who offer their services gratuitously in the hope that they may capture a susceptible scion of some wealthy family. Hope not for an Alphonse de Courcey, poor girls, but prepare your minds and steel your nerves to meet with plain John Stubbs. In the degenerate days upon which we have fallen King Cophetua will find no imitators.

A Southern Election Scene.

Georgia is usurping the fame of Arkansas. A lively fight in a small place in Worth county, that State, is thus described: "There was an election for Justice of the Peace being held, and the sovereigns, after attending to that matter and putting themselves outside of four gallons of whisky and schnapps, all there was at the place, very naturally looked around for some diversion. Jim Bass cursed the small mail carrier, and Nep Taber took up for the carrier, and then Bill Keen and his two sons took up for Jim, and then the fight opened along the whole line. Pistols, knives, bludgeons, fence rails, weights, fists and whisky went in for an indiscriminate fandango, and one report says that every man in the crowd except two, was engaged either as belligerent, peace-maker or spectators. When the smoke of battle cleared away the scene of blood and carnage was appalling. Jim Keen was dangerously cut in the abdomen and side; Gus Scott, an innocent looker-on, was shot fatally in the abdomen. Phil Ford, colored, cut in shoulder and arm, head split open with bludgeon and the pieces pitched out at the window. Bill Keen and his other son, and a stranger cut more or less severely, and many others bruised and bunged in the highest style of the art. We were glad to learn, late yesterday, that all the wounded are doing well, and likely to recover. Phil. the colored troop, picked up his pieces and got a blacksmith to weld him. He will not die."

Christians in Japan.

The representatives of Japan in this country have expressed much annoyance and chagrin at the reports recently circulated in this country and Europe concerning the persecution of native christians in their own country. The truth probably is, that such official persecution as may have occurred has been under petty local authorities, for which the general government is in no way responsible, and that even these were grossly exaggerated by first reports. Letters of recent date from our missionaries make no mention of such persecutions. One missionary, Mr. Balagh, reports that in the villages on the bay opposite Yokohama, the edicts against our religion have been removed from the official bulletins, and the people were showing considerable interest in the subject. A journal issued at Nagasaki is notoriously hostile to the changes now taking place, and probably published the story for its effect in this country and Europe.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

HEART DISEASE.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER.

I came to Dr. Keyser early in December last with a broken constitution and general impaired health. I had pains about my heart and tightness across the chest, and my suffering was truly great, and I found my health fast wearing away. I had every appearance and every feeling of disease of the heart. Every one who saw me could easily tell how sick I was by my sallow look and emaciated form. I could not perform the slightest labor without the greatest exertion, which always produced extreme physical prostration and palpitation and pain about the heart. I have now taken medicine from Dr. Keyser for nearly four months, and I feel as vigorous as ever in my life—in fact, I feel my health better than before I commenced treatment.

I have given permission to Dr. Keyser to publish these facts with reference to my cure in the hope that other sufferers may be benefitted by his treatment.

PHILIP ZIMMERMAN,
No. 70 Second street, Allegheny.

THE PRICE OF HEALTH,

Like that of liberty, is eternal vigilance. The vapor-laden air of spring exercises a depressing influence on the vital powers. The strongest feel this devitalizing effect; the weak are prostrated by it. Everybody is more or less debilitated at this season, and the feeble instinctively seek the help of medicine. Unfortunately, the "remedy" resorted to sometimes aggravates the mischief. Raw stimulants are eminently pernicious in such cases, and drastic cathartics about as bad. The vital principle needs succor and support, and a reinforcing preparation that will tone and rouse, while it regulates and purifies the system, is the medicine that nature demands. All the medicinal elements required for such emergencies are combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable elixir that the world has ever known. It is a mild stimulant, a powerful tonic, an unequalled appetizer, an absolute specific for diseased digestion, a wonderful nervine, a moderate cathartic, a remedy for liver complaints and periodic fevers, a cure for constipation, a specific for rheumatism, of essential use in all ailments to which the feebler sex are subject, and as a general household medicine unequalled and unapproached. These are the properties which have made Hostetter's Bitters famous everywhere. See to it, however, that you have the true article, for the land is infested with swarms of local bitters, made from condemned liquors and worthless drugs, which greedy wretches who speculate on human life recommend as panaceas for every ill that flesh is heir to. Beware of the charlatans and their poisons.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA,

A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and personal adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching "the sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

GAS FIXTURES.

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

NEW STYLE GREEN VERD BRONZE
ALSO,
Gold Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.

As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them,

Wholesale and Retail
AS LOW
As They can be Bought at the Factories.

We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c.,

And are prepared to fit up all kinds of buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
No. 147 Wood St., Corner of Virgin Alley, and Butler Street, near 36th, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,

(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.
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Wattles & Sheafer,

There is no Better TIMEKEEPERS. ELGIN WATCHES THE PENNA. R. R. Over 300 in Use on

Agents, 101 Fifth Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
Seasonable Goods,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 12½c, Plain Gray Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, Gray Striped Dress Goods, great bargain.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Mourning Prints.
At 10c, Fast Colored Dark Prints, an extra bargain.
At 25c, Fast Colored French Chintzes, a great bargain.
At 12½c, Yard Wide Bleached Muslin, extra good soft finish.
At 15c, for TWO all Linen Towels, red border.
At 22½c, Black Alpacas.
At 25c, Black Alpacas.
At 37½c, Black Alpacas.
At 44c, Black Alpacas, beautiful Lustre.
At 50c, Black Alpacas, very fine.
At 55c, Black Alpacas, worth a great deal more.
At 62c, Black Alpacas, worth special attention.

At 50c, Japanese Silks,
At 60c, Japanese Silks,
At 70c, Japanese Silks,
At 75c, Japanese Silks,
} A large stock, all colors, Plain, Plaid and Striped.

Black Silks
From $1.00 to $5.00 per yard.

Some extra bargains in Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, Ladies' and Gents' Neck Ties, on Counter,

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of

BLACK SILKS

Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,

And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

New Spring Dress Goods!

In all the New Fabrics and Colors, for Ladies' Misses, and Children's wear.

MOURNING GOODS

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Black French Merinos,
Black Wool Delaines,
Black Crape Cloths,
Black Gros Debeufres,
Black Poplins and Reps,
English Crapes,
Crape Veils and Crape Collars,
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls,

NEW SPRING CASSIMERES

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Curtain Laces,
Carpets and
Oil Cloths.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
ARE NOW OFFERING MANY VERY
Handsome Novelties
IN
New Spring Goods,
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Dolly Varden Chintzes,
Dolly Varden Reps,
Palermo Cloths, Princess Cloths,
Mikado Stripes, Cram Stripes,
Black and White Mohairs,

...NCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS,
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
aug PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 12, 1872.

There is rather more disposition, or ability, we can scarcely tell which, to make loans, as the week progresses, and should the feeling spread, we may have the unexpected pleasure very soon of announcing flush times in the loan market. It is more than we expect, however. Unless all signs fail there is but little prospect of permanent ease setting in for weeks to come, and borrowers should continue to husband their resources. The banks will help as they can, but the demand is large, and while the mills are running full head, it can diminish but little, if at all.

There is nothing of special interest to repeat in local stocks. Prices are firmer, without any special investment demand. Bank stocks are steady and the few lots coming on the market bring full prices. A. V. R. R., 7-30 bonds are quiet at 93¼@93¾. Connellsville 6's at 86. Columbia oil stock is offered pretty freely at 18. The only bid reported during the day was an offer of $16 per share for a round lot of 100 shares.

The money pinch in New York has, we think, nearly exhausted its force, though the rates are yet high. The bears have kept money at 1-16 to ⅛ in addition to 7 per cent. interest for two weeks past, and yet stocks are this evening higher than they were at the beginning of the "lock up," and have advanced to-day against 1-32@1-16 commission, from one or two per cent. over yesterday's quotations.

There is too much European capital in the country seeking investment, to permit a permanent break in stocks that possess no merit. Seasons of panic occur at time, alike without reason, but they do not rightly belong to a prosperous debt-paying country like the United States.

The following quotations for copper stocks may interest some of our readers. The copper interest is looking up again. Some of the stocks named in the annexed list have trebled in market value within a few months.

Boston prices at the Boston Stock Exchange April 9th, furnished by J. E. Gay, No 29 Wall street:

	1st Board.	2d Board.
Calument and Hecla	$158¾	$158
Copper Falls	17¾	18
Central	39	40
Franklin	15¼	15
Quincy	64¾	64¾
Ridge	12¾	13
Minnesota	7¾	7¾
Rockland	4¼	4¼
Cary	14¾	14¾
Water Power	57	57
R. H. & Erie Bonds	40¾	40¾
Smelting	9¼	9¼
Dawson "	4¼	4¼
Pewable	14¾	14¾

A banker calls attention to the fact that interest on the bonds embraced in the second call of bonds of 1862 for redemption ceased on March 4 and 20, and that a large amount of these bonds have not been presented for redemption. Some of these bonds are doubtless held yet by persons who have not become aware that their bonds have ceased to bear interest. The coupon bonds for interest that would have been due May 1—if the bonds had not been designated for redemption—will perhaps in some instances be offered to bankers in various parts of the country. These coupons are worth only about 66 to 75 per cent. of their face. The bonds specified in this call on which interest ceased on March 7 are of the *second series*, Act Feb. 25, 1862, and of the following numbers:

Coup. Bonds:	$50—from No 1 to No 5,560 incl.			
	100— "	"	1 " " 13,093	"
	500— "	"	1 " " 7,964	"
	1000— "	"	1 " " 11,120	"

Another installment of the called bonds of 1862 bear interest only to March 20, (though the coupons read May 1),—as follows:

$50—No	5,461	to	No 10,775	inclusive.
100— "	13,094	"	" 25,935	"
500— "	7,965	"	" 16,178	"
1000— "	11,121	"	" 27,443	"

The amount of grain in store in Chicago on Monday morning last compares with one week preceding as follows:

	April 8. 1872.	April 1. 1872.
Wheat, bush	1,458,988	1,566,636
Corn, bush	5,166,449	5,256,437
Oats, bush	825,029	917,222
Rye, bush	273,500	276,573
Barley, bush	376,528	420,776

The total amount of grain in store is 7,150,274 bushels, against 4,744,910 bushels at the corresponding date last year.

Robinson Bros. No 78 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1865	113¼	113¼
" 1865 new	111¾	112
" 1867	113	113
" 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	108¼	108¼
Currency 6's	118¾	118¼
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97½	98¾
Do Scrip	91¾	92¾
Erie	63¾	64¾
Reading	—	—
Lake Shore	95¾	96¾
Fort Wayne	96	96¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91½	91¾
Rock Island	111¼	111¾
Chicago & N. W.	89¾	81¾
Do. Preferred	93	90¾
St. Paul, Common	59¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	80½	79¾
Wabash	78	80¾
Union Pacific	37¾	38¾
Ohio & Mississippi	47¾	48¼
Pacific Pail	63¾	63¾
West. Union Telegraph	73	73¾
Adams Express	97	97
American Express	72	72
U. S. Express	71	71¼
Wells, Fargo	79	79

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Thusday.	Friday.
Penna. Central	61¾	61¾
Penna. Allotments	58¾	58¾
Reading R. R.	58¼	58¼
Camden & Amboy	125	126¼
Lehigh Navigation	47¾	47
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	42¾	42¾
Central Transportation	45	44¾
Empire Transportation	54	54
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	73½	73¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R	59	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	28¾	28¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¼	U. S. 10-40s	108¼
U. S. 6s. 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	—
U. S. 5-20s, '62	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	113¼	U. P. R. R.	—

NEW YORK, April 12, 1872.

Gold strong and higher, closing at 110⅛@@110¾. *Loans were from flat to 1-32. Clearings $28,500,000. Governments strong and from ⅛ to ¼ higher. Stocks opened firm and advanced from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Erie rose from 63¾ to 65, Northwestern from 80¾ to 81¾, Lake Shore from 95¾ to 96¼, New York Central from 97¾ to 98¾, and C. C. & I. C. was firm at 31¼ to 33¼. Before the close the market weakened, under realizations, about ¼ to ½ per cent. Pacific Mail was strong on the change of the annual election from November to May, and the prospect of a change in the Presidency. The Panama railroad office was moved to that of the Pacific Mail. Money firm all day at about 1-16; after the close of bank hours offered at 6 per cent. State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81 115¾; 5-20s '62 112¾; do '64 112¾; do '65 113¾; new do 111¾; 5-20s '67 113; do '68 113¾; 10-40s 108¾; currency 6s 115¼; new 5s 110¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi 95; Tennessee old 67; do new 67; Virginia new 56; do old 54¼; North Carolina old 36¼; do new 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 73¾; Quicksilver 38¾; Adams Express 97½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 75¼; American Merchants Union 72; United States 71¾; Pacific Mail 63¾; New York Central 98; Scrip 92¾; Erie 64¾; do preferred 80; Harlem 112; do preferred 120; Reading —; Michigan Central 115; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 91½; North Western 80¾; do preferred 94¾; Rock Island 111¾; New Jersey Central 109¾@ St. Paul 61¾; do preferred 80¾; Wabash 78¾; do preferred 88; Fort Wayne 94¾; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 50; Chicago & Alton 117; do preferred 120; Ohio & Mississippi 47¾; C. C. & C. 90; Burlington & Quincy 130; Lake Shore 95¾; Panama 325¼; Illinois Central 143; Central Pacific 34; Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago 101¾; Union do 90¾; Delaware & Lackawanna 107½.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY April 12, 1872.

ASHES Soda ash is easier and we reduce our quotations to 6½ for common and 7 for refined; Nitrate, soda, 5; Pots 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—The market is quiet and unchanged; $4@5 per bbl, for good, and $5,50 for choice. Well informed dealers allege that even at $5,50 there is little or no margin, hence it is expected that arrivals from this time out will be light.

BUTTER—Prime to choice, 28@30; fancy brands, 1@2cts more. Low grade butter is in good supply and dull.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 6¾@7 ₱ gallon for common to medium and 7½@8 for good to choice.

BEANS—Continue scarce and the market is steady with sales in a jobbing way at $2,50@3 ₱ bushel, as to quality.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; sales, mostly in small lots, within the range of 5½@8¾ ₱ lb as to quality.

CANNED GOODS-Steady but unchanged: Peaches ($3 in cans) $6@7 per case Tomatoes $4,50 @5. Corn $5@6,50, according to brand.

CHEESE—We can report no material arrivals of new, and it is being sold at 15@16cts. The supply of old, that is of anything good.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@14 for common to fair; and $16@17 for prime.

CARBON OIL—Refiners trade to use a common phrase is almost played out: the inquiry what little there is, is mostly for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5,25 ₱ case.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 5@5½; Clear sides 6½@7; Sugar cured hams 8@8¾.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue slow but unchanged; halves, 9@10; mixed 7@8; peeled @11,12½. Apples $@9 cts for common to prime and 9@ for choice. Cherries 14@15; pitted cherles 28@30 unpitted, 6@8 cts.

EGGS—Are coming in pretty freely, and with only a moderate demand; we now quote at 18@ 20.—Sales reported at these figures to-day.

FLOUR—Has declined, especially for winter wheat is strong and the recent advance is well maintained, sales in a jobbing way at $8,25@ 8,50. Spring wheat flours are unchanged ranging from $7,40@7,75.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of wheat continue very light and with a fair milling demand; the market is firm and prices are fully sustained, $1,68 to $1, 72 for fair to choice red and 3 to 5 cts more for white according to quality. A Chicago paper of Thursday referring to the wheat market says :" About all the buying was done in country account, the farmers being bulls, as usual, when city operators are anticipating lower prices. It is evident that the wish is father to the thought with country operators. They hope for higher prices, and the hope opens their eyes to see reasons for an advance which others cannot see and which events do not justify." Oats generally are reported firmer and dealers as a general thing are holding prime white at 50c, although as yet they move very slowly at that figure. There is some inquiry for shelled corn but there is no improvement in prices,—same quotations to go to log in elevator. Rye is unchanged at $1 and scarce. Barley is quiet and unchanged; 70 to 75 for Spring and 75 to 80 for Fall.

GROCERIES—Trade is generally reported slow though not up to the expectation of our merchants generally. Coffee continues dull; country merchants are holding off in anticipation of lower prices, and the stock in this market is very much reduced. It is estimated that 1,500 to 1,800 bags will cover all the coffee held in this market, whereas, ordinarily 5,000 to 6,000 bags would not be considered a heavy supply. Our merchants are determined that if there should be a break, that they will not be hurt very badly, hence, they are pursuing what is regarded as a hand-to-hand mouth policy. Stocks at the sea-board continue large. Sugars, syrups, molasses, rice, quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27, lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9½. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13¾; do A., 12¾; do B., 12½; do Ex. C., 12; do C., 11¾; do C. Yellow, 11¾; Chesapeake do Ex. C., 11¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65@67; other grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8¾@9.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 22; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 29; Nutmegs, $1,30.

HOMINY—Is quiet and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way, at $4,50@4,75 per barrel.

HAY—The receipts and offerings continue light, and with a steady demand prices fully maintained: $28 to $31 per ton tou for baled on wharf and track.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,65@1,75. for gallon jugs. Maple Sugar quoted at 16@17cts.

OILS.—No. 1 lard oil is scarce, and we reduce our quotations to 82@83 cts ₱ gallon in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—Silver skins $3,00@3,25 per bbl. Yellow, $2,50@2,75; red, $1,75@2,00 per bush. Onion sets, $4@5 per bbl.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely and as yet prices are still maintained; 75 to 85 cts per bushel as to quality. Early rose, for seed, $3 to $3,25 per bbl.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8¾@9cts per lb.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¾cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8¾cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@ 11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11¾; do, canvas, ced, 12. Lard: in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14. Dried Beef, 17c. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT—Quiet and unchanged; $1,85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Clover seed is selling, in a jobbing way, at $5,50 to $5,75 and timothy is still quoted at $3,00 to $3,50. Flax seed is scarce and higher, $1,90.

TALLOW—Rough 8¾@9cts

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 12, 1872.

The metal market continues firm, and notwithstanding there has been a further advance, there is still considerable inquiry, and the mills are taking all that offers at the advanced prices. Ten days ago, when fifty dollars was established as the price, at the furnaces, equal to fifty-two and a half dollars delivered here, there was a lull in the market; mill owners were disposed to hold off, under the impression that the top had had certainly been reached at last, that there certainly would be no further advance, subsequent events, however, have demonstrated that they were mistaken; they are now buying at $55, and some of them seem to be impressed with the belief that a still further appreciation is not improbable.

There is a continued good demand for finished iron and nails, and the recent advance is rigidly adhered to; stocks, are light for the season, and the indications for a good spring and summer are very encouraging; furthermore, the labor question has been amicably, and, it is hoped permanently disposed of.

ANTHRACITE.

250 tons Grey Forge	$1 00	4 mos
450 " Grey Forge	52 50	4 mos
100 " Grey Forge	52 00	cash
100 " Extra Grey Forge	53 00	do
100 " Cold Short Forge	49 00	4 mos
100 " No 1 Extra Foundry	54 00	4 mos
50 " No 2 Foundry	52 00	4 mos
50 " Fo 2 Foundry	52 50	4 mos
20 " B 2 Founpry	53 00	4 mos
220 " No 1 Foundry	54 00	4 mos
100 " No 1 Foundry	54 00	4 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE.

100 tons Allegheny Coke	50 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 " Grey Forge	55 00	4 mos
100 " Close Gray and Mottled	53 00	4 mos
200 " Gray Forge to arrive	55 00	4 mos
200 " Gray Forge to arrive	55 00	4 mos
500 " Gray Forge to arrive	55 00	4 mos
500 " Gray Forge to arrive	55 00	4 mos
60 " Gray Forge to arrive	55 00	4 mos
200 " Gray Forge to arrive	55 00	4 mos
100 " Gray Forge to arrive	55 00	4 mos

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight & Co met.	1	J Moorhead m	5
Lewis, O, & P m	1		
Total	7		

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

G W Hallman	1	J W Porter	1
Total	2		

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

Wilson Glass & Co m	5	J A Caughy m	1
C G Hussey & Co	2	Paul Jones & Co m	3
G W Hallman metal	4		
Total	15		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace ore	20	Hussey, W & Co., ore	2
Wilson Glass Co ore	1	Shoenberger B & Co	11
Brown & Co	1	Wharton Bro, ore	1
McKnight P & Co ore	1	Pgh Bolt Co	1
Jones & L ore	2	Kloman C Bro ore	3
Graff B & Co m	1	McKnight P & Co	5
Total	50		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J. Moorhead, meta	33	J W Porter metal	9
Nimick & Co m	4	R. Wister metal	1
G W Hallman metal	1	Brown & Co., m	1
Total	49		

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 12, 1872.

Trade continues very quiet, and the market presents but little that is really new or important. There is very little doing in this market, in the way of buying or selling, while prices, as compared with yesterday, are without quotable change. The receipts of crude have increased very perceptibly within the past few days, from which it is fair to infer that our refiners are buying above pretty freely.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R.

Vesta Oil Works 400 bbls to Warring King & Co., Phila.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER WEST PENNA R. R.

Holdship & Co 38 refd. to Warring King & Co.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Star Oil Works	account	T. P. Miller	168
Fairview	"	H. McKelvy	578
Riverside	"	J. K. Barbour	160
	"	W. Stewart	74
	"	J. Mellon	148
Citizens	"	Hutchinson & Co	358
Sunbeam	"	"	148
Vesta	"	H. McKelvy	296
Sunbeam	"	W. Stewart	148
Cosmas	"	H. McKelvy	868
Crystal	"	Jas. Buthnell	228
Cosmos	"	H. McKelvy	444
Total			3,906

Stock of Corn in Chicago.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says: The stock of corn in store here is reported at 5,166,449 bu, and to this is added 12,680 bu in Neeley's warehouse. But there is another 250,000 bu in store (Seavern's), and the Rock Island Road has sent some 450,000 bu up to Racine to store there. The stock of corn at, and belonging to Chicago is therefore nearly as follows:

In regular store bu	5,163,444
Neeley's house, bu	49,680
Seavern's house, bu	250,000
At Racine, bu	450,000
Afloat here, bu	1,488,400
Total, bu	7,351,500

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 12—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾; account 93. 5-20s of '62, 90¾ ex. coupon; do '65, 91½ ex. coupon; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s 89¼.

FRANKFORT, April 12.—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, April 12.—Rentes 55f 70c. The specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 4,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Cotton quiet and steady: middling upland 7 11-16@11¾d.; middling Orleans 11¾@11¾d. Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat 11s 6d@11s 8d; red winter 11s 4d. Flour 26@28s 6d. Corn 27s 3d@27s 6d. Cheese 68s.

ANTWERP, April 12.—Petroleum 44f.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Cotton more active; sales of 2,000 bales middling upland at 23¾c. Flour less active; superfine western and state $6,65; common to good extra $6,95@7,20; good to choice $7,15@8,10; white wheat western extra $8,10@9,00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 87½c. Wheat very heavy; prime No. 1 Milwaukee spring nominal $1,53; red western $1,75; amber State $1,80; white western $1,92½@1,93. Rye quiet; western 85@88c. Barley in moderate request; Canada West $1,10@1,12½. Barley steady; Canada West $1,10@ 1,22; 2-rowed $1,00@1,05. Corn quite; western mixed afloat 71c; yellow western 72@73c. Oats in moderate request, western 50@52½c; Ohio 52@53½c. Eggs firm; western 22½@23c. ? Hay in fair request at $1,35. Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet, 18½@ 20¼c. Cotton quiet, sales 3,000; good ordinary 21¾c; low middlings 22c; middlings 22½c. Receipts 2546. Exports, Liverpool, 1,041; Barcelona, 325, stock 136,938; week sales, 17,500. Receipts, 14,221; gross, 15,059. Exports: Liverpool, 6,221; continent, 4,220; coast, 2,842.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—Cotton quiet; middling 23¾c. Flour firm; family $7,70@7,85. Wheat steady; red $1,70@1,73. Corn firm at 48c. Rye firm; 90@92c. Oats firm: 42@45c. Barley firm; 60@75c. Eggs firm at 16c. Cheese firm. Mess pork unsettled; sales 200; city mess $13,25 cash; no demand for country brands, and but little city offered; under an impression that it is cornered, it will be higher. Lard firm; steam 9¼c; kettle held at 9¾c. Bulk meats firm; sides clear rib 6c delivered at Indianapolis. The speculative movement embraces bulk meats as well as mess pork. Bacon firm; shoulders 5c; sides 6¾@7¾c; hams 11@12c. Hogs firm; $4,25@ 4,50. Whisky firm at 84c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Flour: extra spring in better inquiry at $6,25@6,75. Wheat: No. 2 spring strong and steady; closed firm at $1,23¾@1,23¾c. Corn: No. 2 mixed steady at 38¾@ 38¾c. Oats: No. 2 quiet at 31¼c. Rye: No. 2 quiet at 69¼@70c. Barley much stronger and higher at 91¾@93c. Provisions firm and quiet. Mess pork $12,25@12,30. Lard $8,47½@8,50. Bulk meats: loose quiet and steady; shoulders 3¾@4c; sides, clear rib 5¾@6c; clear 6¼@6¾c. Hams in pickle 8@9c. Highwines quiet and firm at 82c. Hogs a shade firmer at $4,12½@4,35.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—Tobacco a shade easier for common logs, but fully up for leaf; sales of 107 hhds. Bagging firm; 17@17¼c. Cotton quiet and lower: middling 22¼c. Flour firm; extra family $7,25. Grain quiet and firm. Corn 59@60c. Oats 48@52c. Rye 85c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Bacon: shoulders 5¼c; sides clear rib 6¾c; clear 7c. Mess pork firm; $12,50. Whisky quiet; 83c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Flour less active; holders firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7,62@ 8,25. Wheat less active; State and western red $1,85; amber $1,92; white $1,98. Rye held at 85c. Corn in fair demand; yellow and western mixed 67@68c. Barley unchanged. Provisions dull; mess pork $13,25. Lard 83¼@9c. Whisky dull at 88c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 12.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; white Michigan No 1 $1,61 @1,71½; amber Michigan $1,61¾; No 1 red winter $1,65; No 2 $1,57¼. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats dull; No 2 38¼c; Michigan 39½c. Mess pork dull but unchanged. Lard dull.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Flour buoyant; western super $7@7,50, extra $7,75@8,50. Wheat unchanged. Corn active; mixed western 64c; yellow 65c. Oats firmer; western 55@56c. Rye quiet and scarce at 90@98c. Provisions firmer; mess pork $14. Bulk meats unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 12.—Wheat steady and unchanged; No 1 red winter $1,68; No 2 $1,58. Corn quiet at 43c. Petroleum quiet; refined 21c in car lots; 22@22½c in trade lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; extra $1,58; amber $1,60. Corn firm at 49¼@50¼c. Oats firm at 38½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, April 12.—Local—23 sks potatoes, Myers; lot bulk potatoes, M Freezer; 14 sks do, S C Crawford; 10 bbls do, Woodworth & Davidson. Through—2 pkgs cigars, R & W Jenkinson; 47 pkgs fish, T P. O. Reilly; 1 bbl prunes, 2 do sugar, R A Miffin; 24 do soda ash, J G Stawd; 5 pkgs paint, T H Nevin & Co; 20 bdls w paper, W H McClinton; 10 bxs cheese, C Reiss; 7 pkgs fish, W Paul; 8 do do, S Dyer; 50 do do, J D McHenry.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 12.—Local—7 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 10 bbls apples, Fred Owens; 24 bdls chairs, Zinkhead & A; 100 bbls, M Steel & Son; 22 bales cotton, Banner Mills; 6 bbls tallow, W & H Walker; 240 bags malt, Young & Booth; 10 bags 1 seed, Spear & Glenn; 4 pkgs eggs, 1 do butter, R Carson; 2 do eggs, 1 do butter, Hall & Spencer; 2 bbls eggs, Beckfield & Niehouse; 7 do do, 4 do butter, F Gilbert, 2 do eggs, Sexton & Rado; 5 do do, F Snouffer; 6 do do, 3 do butter, H Genz; 8 sks flour, J. C. Schiff; 1 car stoves, J G Hemphill.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, April 12.—6 cars railroad iron, G H Clarke; 1 car old iron, Pgh Bolt Co; 18 cars coal, S M Kier & Co; 42 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman R & Co; 25 sks oats, 17 do corn, 61 do wheat, Laing & Mc. Kallip; 4 pkgs eggs, 3 do butter, L J Blanchard; 1 do eggs, 1 do rags, Paul & Gibson; 10 sks potatoes, John Seibert; 5 hides, Seibert & Berg; 1 car lime, T F Henderson; 9 pkgs eggs, 5 pkgs butter, A C Foster; 5 do eggs, 2 do butter, H F Bruggeman; 6 do eggs, 2 do butter, J F. Stewart; 36 sks rags, Fleming A & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, April 12.—43 bbls elder, H Biddle; 10 bxs scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 18 bbls onions, Vangorder & Co; 1 do eggs, Voigt M & Co; 1 lot produce, M W Rankin; 14 bbls potatoes, Woodworth & D; 1 bbl beans, Carter & Co; 10 sks wheat, Welsh & Co; 2 bbls oil, Armstrong D & Co; 1 car fire clay, W Hutchison; 45 rolls paper, Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 12 bdls chairs, N Whiting; 50 jugs syrup, J O'Brien; 12 do do, E Moye & Co; 20 do do, Woodworth D; 5 bbls oatmeal, T C Jenkins; 25 sks scraps, W Flacus; 47 bdls hay, J Rose; 20 sks potatoes, Head & Carson; 1 lot produce, P Duff & Son; 4 cases eggs, Loh & C.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, April 12.—80 bxs 8 nails, Logan G & Co; 25 do crackers, Kinsman & Co; 1 bbl alcohol, Marshall Bro & Co; 10 bbls cranberries, Woodworth & Davidson; 50 cases b powder, Dilworth Bro; 19 tes hams, 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 4 cars barley, Keil & Richart; 2 cars s wax, Moorhead & Co; 1 do do; Mahaffey & Lang han; 1971 bdls paper, House H & Co; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 3 kegs lard, W H Graff & Co; 32 bbls cider, 5 do vinegar, 2 do eggs, Houck Met & Co; 799 bars iron, Lewis O & P; 25 jugs m molasses, W J Steel & Co; 22 bbls cider, J McCallan; 6 bbls grease, Struntz & Wetzell; 25 bbls flour, Hershy & Co; 32 sks rags, John Dunlap; 1 car oats, Scott & Gilsil; 8 bbls apples, M Mc. Kallip; 5 do do, Loh & Cooley; 6 do do, H. Rea; 3 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, Jas O'Brien; 2 bbls beans, Haworth & D; 3 bbls eggs, Loh & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, April 12.—40 bbls seed, Scobin, Reed & S; 10½ butts tobacco, S. P. Shriver & Co: 83½ do do, 10 cads do, Emil Poestel; 1 case shoes, S Sturmer; 12½ box candles, 1 do wine, Allen A Renshaw; 10 bbls oil, E H Mc. Cully & Co; 1 bx wood, J G Young & Son; 10 bbls popular, Pitts Safe Co; 1 bx patterns, Bailey F & Co; 10 sks potatoes, Wm Anderson; 11 kgs lard, 3 bbls apples, Head & Carson; 15 tres hams, Schomaker & Co; 10 bbls eggs, 1 sks furs, E Smith; 7 bbls eggs, H Riddle, Son & Co; 50 do do, J Barritt; 1 car corn, 350 sks do, Danl Wallace; 201 do middlings, Laing & McKallip; 100 bbls flour, Houck, McC & Co; 300 bush corn, Wm Welsh & Co; 1 car do, Hitchkock, McC & Co; 6 bales rope, J H Sheatsley; 20 tres meat, John Porterfield & Co; 2 do do, W B Hays & Son; 2 do do, Dalzell & Townsend; 2 do do, J P Hanna & Co; 10 pails tobacco, Clark & Dingham; 10¾ butts do, Haworth & D; 10¾ do do, Dilworth Bros; 14 cads do, Shipton & Young; 100 bbls flour, Geyer, myer & V; 10 tons pig iron, Hallman & Hammet; 10 tons do do, J W Porter.

IMPORTS BY RIVER

CINCINNATI PER STEAMBOAT, April 12.—40 bdls cane poles, A Kennedy & Co; 60 do do, James Bown; 60 bbls m dust; Birmingham Bottling Co; 24 do do, J C Buffum & Co; 30 do do, C Freely; 8 pkgs furniture, J Bernhard; 67 do do, W H Lemon; 22 pkgs tobacco, Johnston & Colvin; 9 pkgs chairs, P Schneider; 3 do do, Ripp & Son; 5 do do, Fred Eichenlaub; 32 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 2 doz chairs, John M Irwin; 10 tres hams, Watt, Lang & Co; 130 tons metal, Loomis & Collard; 144 bales straw, A J Hagan.

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

Logan Bros. & Co.
123 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
EIGHTH and DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
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Warehouses: Delaware River, terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments.
mh13-tf1

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Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen. apl2-67

LEATHER.
LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
100 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers tools, wholesale and retail. no2

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with 18 feet 2 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy and warm, with a sprinkling of rain at intervals. Heavy rain reported at Cincinnati yesterday; there will doubtless be more rain here within the next twenty-four hours.

The Shamrock arrived from Cincinnati, with a good trip, including 150 tons of metal. She put off considerable freight at Wheeling and Steubenville. Capt. Killen had not determined certainly what he would do, but it is probable that he will load for Cincinnati and Louisville.

Quite a number of tow-boats have arrived within the past twenty-four hours.

HOME NEWS.

The Essential Elements of negotiable paper, this morning's lecture at the Iron City College.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Countin Room.

A good route on all the morning dailies in Wilkinsburg can be had at a very low figure. This is a splendid opportunity for a young man or boy. For particulars inquire of Mr. Swift, present carrier at Wilkinsburg.

Letters Held for Postage.—Charles Little, Youngstown, Ohio, 2c; James Eminson, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. Dr. George Mendenhall, Cincinnati, Ohio, 4c; Mrs. M. G. Graham, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; A. B. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2c.

The Ninth List.

The License Board held a session yesterday morning, when the ninth list of applications for license was disposed of. No announcements were made. The tavern-keepers were exceedingly anxious to have their applications decided upon before the first of May, at which time the new law goes into effect. The list taken up yesterday embraced one hundred and seventy-three applications.

Further Coal Shipments.

LOUISVILLE.

Lioness No. 1, 7 boats	153,000
Venture, 3 boats	56,000
Fox, 4 boats	88,000
Reindeer, 5 boats	110,000
Niagara, 6 boats	132,000
Bengal Tiger, 6 boats	132,000
Gen. Sherman, 3 boats	66,000
Floating boats, 3 pairs	66,000
Total	814,000

Burglary—Jewelry Stolen.

Thursday night, the house of E. F. Jones Esq., was entered by some unknown party or parties, and robbed of a large portion of jewelry, and other valuables. The visit must have been a very hasty one, for a large amount of silver plate, which was just as accessible as the jewelry, remained undisturbed. The value of the stolen property will probably approximate $1,000, many of the articles being valued chiefly because they were heir looms, or keepsakes. The guilty party or parties have not been apprehended.

Educational Matters in the New District

The directors of the South Side school held a meeting Thursday night at which the consolidation of the schools with Pittsburgh under City Superintendent Luckey was talked of, but the matter was laid over as a letter was read from the State Superintendent Wickersham stating that such action would not be legal until the consolidation act went into effect.

A resolution was then offered that the Central Board of Education be requested to admit pupils to the city High School from the South Side school, after the examination in June next, they agreeing to pay the per capita tax levied. This was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

No Compromise Yet Effected.

A very large meeting of the nail feeders was held yesterday afternoon, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in the Ninth ward. The meeting convened according to adjournment on Wednesday afternoon, it being hoped that in the meantime some compromise could be effected with the nailers. It would seem as though it had been effected at Zug's mill, Shoenberger's, and some of the Brownstown Mills, had agreed to compromise, but this, it seems, was a mistaken idea. The two factions seem to be about as far apart as ever. After some discussion of the question at issue, at the meeting yesterday, it was finally decided to stand out for the wages demanded, and with that understanding the meeting adjourned.

Street Committee Meeting.

Last night the Street Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a meeting at old City Hall.

The matter of the widening of Smallman street was discussed at some length, when the Committee finally decided to act as a Committee of the Whole to visit the ground and inquire into the propriety of the proposed change.

Contracts were let for the the grading, paving and curbing of Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third streets, and for the opening of Thirty-fourth.

The Engineer was instructed to report a plan for the opening of Locust street the entire length.

The sinking of a part of the wood pavement was discussed, and the Contractor instructed to have it repaired where damage was caused by the sinking of water pipes.

The remainder of the business transacted was of an uninteresting routine character.

To Travelers and Tourists.

Mr. Max Schamberg, the well-known European banker and steamship agent, begs leave to announce his appointment as agent of the White Star Line.

His office is in our neighborhood—at 163 Smithfield street—where he continues to sell, at New York rates, drafts on all cities and towns of Europe, passage tickets to and from all European ports, postal money orders and railroad tickets, and where he is prepared to accommodate all such persons as may desire to make a trip to Europe.

If you need a U. S. passport—and it is always advisable to have one, if only for identification—Mr. Schamberg will procure one for you free of all expense.

In short, wherever our readers may desire to travel, they will find it to their advantage to give our neighbor a call before they start. We can safely recommend him for all transactions of business, and feel confident he will give satisfaction.

Entertainment by the "Philomathic."

Last evening the Philomathic Circle, one of our best literary and dramatic amateur organizations, following an annual custom, gave a select entertainment at the old Opera House. The "Philomathic" numbers many friends hereabouts, who testified their feeling by turning out in large numbers upon the occasion, and thus lending it a hearty and practical support. The programme of the evening was of a varied character, embracing several recitations and orations which were interspersed with music, and concluded with the historical drama of "Robert Emmett." In the presentation of the drama the performers displayed unusual ability for amateurs, this being especially the case in the acting of Messrs. W. B. Sweetland and Alexander McFarland., who sustained the leading characters. The entertainment throughout, however, was of a very creditable character, and a decided improvement upon those which generally have been given heretofore, by amateur organizations in the city.

Stupendous Undertaking.

Adam Forepaugh, the great show proprietor, has added more tents to his establishment so that he now spreads 118,558 feet of canvass, enough to make ten tents of the size generally used by traveling shows, and these are arranged in four great pavilions, beneath which are exhibited a museum, the largest ever put on wheels, a gigantic menagerie and aviary, with 500 animals and birds, and a great circus troupe, with many performers and acting elephants, performing lions, tigers, dogs, monkeys, ponies, horses and mules, men, women and children, than any two-thirds of the shows not traveling, combined, can present; 525 men and 500 horses are required to work the establishment. It is to exhibit at Pittsburgh, April 22 and 23, corner Penn and Twenty-ninth streets, and at Allegheny City, at Union Park, April 24, 25, 26, 27. One ticket for half a dollar, admits to all; children half-price. It will be the sensation of the day, attract the largest crowd ever under canvass in this city, and deserving the patronage of everybody.

Death of Phillip R. Kincaid, Esqr.

On Monday last Alderman Kincaid was engaged at his summer residence at Frankfort Springs; in some preparations for the opening spring, using a one-horse wagon, something caused the horse to start suddenly at the moment Mr. Kincaid was about seating himself in the wagon, he was thrown to the ground with such violence as to cause both external contusion and internal injury so serious that notwithstanding medical assistance was quickly obtained and every possible effort was made, he died on Thursday following the casualty.

Deceased was born in Allegheny county, near the city, in A. D. 1794. He learned the trade of a baker, but followed that business only a few years, when he embarked in the manufacture of plows, which he pursued for several years. At his death he had about closed the third term of five years each as Alderman in the Fourth ward of this city. For more than thirty years he has been a constant and much honored member and office bearer in the Methodist Episcopal Church, having faithfully performed the duties of Class leader, Steward and Trustee in the congregation with which he was connected; he was a gentleman of great purity of life, of strong, decided convictions of right, and the goodness and gentleness of heart, was loved and esteemed by all who knew him well. His loss to the church and the community, as well as to his bereaved family, will be sorely felt, as of a good man gone from us, and from among surrounding endearments to the paradise that awaits those who die in the Lord. He was the father of Rev. W. H. Kincaid, who has long edited the religious department of the GAZETTE, and thus we are made to feel the loss as of a near friend. His remains will arrive on the train due *via* Panhandle Railroad at 10.15 morning; at his request his funeral will proceed at that hour from the Union Depot to the Allegheny Cemetery. We mourn, but not as those without hope. Blessed is the memory of the just.

THE PLUM FALLS.

The Water Commission Decides at Last—A Secretary Chosen.

The Water Commission tree has yielded at last to vigorous shaking, and that precious plum —the Secretaryship—has fallen into the hands of a resident of Allegheny, Mr. John Ross. The decisive point was reached yesterday afternoon, after two hundred and ninth ballot, not all taken yesterday, however. The Commission, as usual, commenced the regular afternoon round of balloting, with the claims of forty-two candidates pressing upon them. They found themselves with five ballots and yet no candidate seemed to have made any greater advance, when suddenly the name of Mr. Ross was proposed and when the 209th attempt at election was made it resulted in his favor. The salary of the Secretary is $2,500 per annum.

The gentleman selected recently occupied the position of chief under Treasurer Denniston, and during the past winter has been an officer in the Legislature at Harrisburg. He is a thorough accountant, a clever gentleman and one who is every way qualified to satisfactorily fill the secretaryship. It is a matter of congratulation that that the commission was so fortunate in the choice.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. E. J. GRAY, formerly of this place is now located at Grace street, M. E. Church, Baltimore.

REV. DR. CONKLING, of New York, will preach in the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny, tomorrow morning.

A MONTHLY Sunday School Jubilee will be held by the Sunday School of the Temperanceville M. E. church to-morrow.

THE church of Blairsville, Rev. George Hill, is third on the list of contributors to Foreign Missions, in the Synod of Pittsburgh, last week.

THE St. Mary's Catholic Mission at the Point, Rev. M. F. Devlin, pastor, has proven a great success. Services are held daily and are largely attended.

REV. VAN DE MARK at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening. Subject—OUR PULPIT. Doors open at 6:45; services will begin at 7:30. Seats free.

THE pastor of the Smithfield street M. E. church, Rev. A. B. Leonard, baptized last Sabbath twelve adults, three of whom had been Roman Catholics.

REV. J. C. MOSIER, of Morris township, and hereabouts preaching at West Union church in Greene county, has removed to Grand Ridge, La Salle county, Ill.

REV. A. B. LEONARD will preach a special sermon to-morrow night in the Smithfield street M. E. church, in the interest of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

REV. DR. ADAMS, of SYRACUSE, New York, will probably be the pastor of Christ M. E. Church, this city—now that Rev. Mr. Bidwell has recalled his acceptance of the charge.

ISAIAH KERFOOT will administer the rite of confirmation in Christ church, Brownsville, on the 29th inst. He was in Erie county visiting the various parishes there last week.

REV. J. B. FORRESTER, of Allegheny Seminary, we understand, has received a unanimous call from the United Presbyterian congregation at Shenango, in the Lakes Presbytery.

REV. F. A. NOBLE, of the Third church, has accepted the call to the South Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, and resigned the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian church of Allegheny.

MANY prominent Sunday School workers from this vicinity are making preparations to attend the Fourth session of the National Sunday School Convention in Indianapolis next week.

THE church of Cross Roads, formerly Rev. Dr. McAboy's, has given a call to Mr. Thomas Jefferson McClelland, a member of the present Senior Class in the Western Theological Seminary.

REV. J. G. BIDWELL, who was transferred from the New England to the Pittsburgh Conference, and stationed at Christ Church, has, we understand, been re-transferred to the New England Conference.

REV. GEORGE MCCORMICK, of the Allegheny Seminary, was the only and unanimous choice at the moderation of a call for a pastor in Butler United Presbyterian congregation, to whom they promise a hearty and liberal support.

THE Monthly Concert of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society will be held in Liberty street church on Sunday evening, April 14, at 7½ o'clock. There will be short addresses setting forth the workings of the Society.

REV. S. B. REED will preach under the auspices of the Eleventh ward Mission, to-morrow evening, in the hall of the Eleventh ward public school house, Penn street, near Wylie avenue, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE anniversary of the Sunday School connected with the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, will be held to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock. The programme will consist of addresses, music and other interesting exercises.

REV. L. C. MATLACK, who is well known here, from New Orleans, was in the city on Wednesday and Thursday on his way east to spend a few weeks among his old friends and recuperate before the meeting of the M. E. General Conference.

THE Sunday School teachers of the Arch street M. E. Church, Allegheny, at a meeting held last Tuesday evening, passed a series of resolutions in memoriam and condolence, with reference to the death of their late Superintendent, Mr. John C. Sample.

BY a disciplinary rule in the Catholic church, each member is required to partake of the Holy Communion at least once a year, under penalty of being ruled out of the pale of the church. This probationary period ends to-morrow—the first Sabbath after Easter.

THE Rev. Dr. Wingfield of Petersburg, Va., who preached in St. Peter's (Episcopal) church last Sunday morning and evening, has received a very flattering call from the vestry of that parish. If he should accept he will be a most welcome and useful addition to the clergy of this Diocese.

THE Eleventh ward Mission is to be organized into a United Presbyterian congregation on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. According to Presbyterial appointment, Rev. Thos. H. Hannah, of the Sixth avenue U. P. Church, and his session will effect the organization. The prospects are encouraging.

THE congregation of Beth Bemal-Israel will consecrate their synagogue Sabbath 14th. The services will be supplemented by the dedication of the Zephyr Chroa. The new synagogue is located in Dalzell's building, corner of Seventh street and Duquesne way. Rev. Dr. Meyer, pastor of the Synagogue on Ninth street, will preach the sermon on the occasion.

BREVITIES.

THE CITY BANK'S new building is beginning to look quite handsome.

A PROJECT is on foot to widen Strawberry alley to a 10 foot street.

MR. ALEX. PITCAIRN is mentioned as a candidate for Fire Commissioner.

CORONER WEST is suffering with neuralgia and Aldermans McMaster and Butler are attending to his duties.

A LITTLE GIRL was struck by a falling pile of bricks, at Penn avenue and Twenty-ninth street, but not seriously injured.

CONSTABLE has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the G. A. R. to make arrangements for the observance of Decoration Day.

WHY DON'T the Mayor enforce the ordinance which makes it the duty of builders to erect scaffolding over the pavement in front of new buildings going up.

A NEW engine house is to be erected at the corner of Broad and Hiland avenues, East Liberty. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by next December.

MR. PATRICK CULBERT, after lingering on this mundane sphere for one hundred and three years, expired yesterday morning at his residence, No. 12 Irwin street. He was Pittsburgh's oldest inhabitant.

WE cordially commend the action of the water Commissioners in the selection of Mr. John Ross as Secretary of that important body. He had many worthy competitors, but none better fitted for more competent than himself.

MAYOR BLACKMORE yesterday afternoon received a request from Oil City, desiring the loan of one of our city fire engines, until theirs, which was injured in the recent fire, be repaired. The matter was referred to the Fire Commission.

A PUBLIC meeting will be held at the Temperanceville M. E. Church on Tuesday evening, April 16th, at 7½ o'clock for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary society of the Allegheny County Bible and Tract Missionary Alliance. Earnest and capable speakers will be present and address the meeting.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON one of Marvin's cracker wagons was run into on Penn avenue, near Seventh street by a farmer's team, the wagon much broken and the horse somewhat injured. The driver called upon officer Trimble to arrest the farmer, but it appearing from the stories told by eye witnesses of the affair, that the driver of the cracker vehicle was as much at fault as the farmer, no arrest was made.

Public Entertainments

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Snare; or "What Won't Money Do?" written by Edmund Falconer, Mrs. Bowers and Mr. McCollom, was presented last night to a large and well delighted audience. This afternoon and evening the same play will be repeated, with the addition, in the evening, of "Katherine and Petruchio."

THE COOMBS COMPANY.—Monday evening next the Jane Coombs Comedy Company will commence an engagement at the Pittsburgh Opera House. The repertoire for the week comprise the following popular plays: "London Assurance," "Love's Sacrifice," "Love Chase," "Wife's Secret," "School for Scandal," Lady of Lyons" and "Ingomar."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A benefit was accorded to Mrs. Richings-Bernard last evening, when she appeared as *Lonise Muller*, in the beautiful operatic drama of "Love and Intrigue." Harry Hotto as *Curt Muller*, with Mr. Beamer's stock company, rendered efficient support.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. E. D. Davis, the wonderful ventriloquist, with a dramatic company will appear at this theatre on Monday evening. Their engagement will embrace six nights and a matinee. A highly interesting and amusing entertainment is promised.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—A magnificent variety performance may be witnessed at this house. In addition to other attractions, the great Matthews family contribute their share of an entertainment which gives delight to large audiences. Matinee this afternoon and regular performance this evening.

Tate, Eckels & Co.

This is a new firm in the Produce and General Commission business; they have taken the warehouse, No. 97 First avenue, where they invite consignments of every deseri tion and will deal extensively in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Potatoes, Apples, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, &c., &c. Their intention is to keep at all times a full line of goods, and to replenish their stock continually from the best sources of supply—all consignments and hope by quick and satisfactory sales to make it the interest of country correspondents to reach the Pittsburgh market through them. The members of the firm have had ample experience in the produce line here and as they are energetic, enterprising and accommodating gentlemen, we expect the firm to become the middle men between large producers of country producers and city consumers. We vouch for it that they will, in a few months take a prominent place among our best houses in their line of business.

Like regulars on dress parade, the teeth should always be scrupulously clean and free from blemish. Keep them in this condition with the incomparable SOZODONT, and when they are veterans in the service, they will still be as "good as new." t&s

Do you want a good time-keeper for the house or vest pocket? Go to S. M. Orr's, No. 114 Federal street, Allegheny, and purchase one of their clocks for the mantle or watches for the pocket, and your wishes will be gratified.

THE WIDENING OF PIKE STREET.

Opposition to the Proposed Measure—Meeting of Citizens Last Evening—Resolutions and Speeches.

In pursuance of a call issued some days since, by some of the citizens of the Ninth and Tenth wards, a meeting was held last evening in the Ralston school house, on Penn avenue, to discuss the subject of the proposed widening of Pike street. At about half past seven o'clock the Independent Silver Cornet Band, which had been engaged for the occasion, paraded portions of Penn avenue and Pike street, and finally ended their perambulations in the chapel of the school house, where by this time an audience of one hundred and fifty or two hundred persons were gathered.

Promptly at eight o'clock, Alderman O'Donnell mounted the rostrum and called the meeting to order by nominating P. Zern, Esq., to preside, and the reporters of the press to act as secretaries. These nominations having been confirmed, Mr. Zern stepped forward and explained the object of the meeting. He stated that the meeting had been called to discuss the proposed scheme of adding twenty feet to the width of Pike street. The movement had been started in Council by a resolution from Mr. R. H. Smith, asking for the appointment of a committee to devise means for relieving Penn avenue of a portion of its travel. This resolution was adopted, a special committee appointed, who, at a subsequent meeting had reported to Councils the following recommendations, viz: 1st. The opening of Smallman street, from Eleventh street to the Allegheny, at a uniform width of sixty feet. 2d. The repaving of Penn avenue, and 3d, the opening of Liberty avenue. An ordinance had then been presented in Councils for the opening of Smallman street, (which would be a continuation of Pike street,) at a width of sixty feet, and was now in the hands of the Street Committee. The committee would report upon it at the next meeting of Councils. If anything was to be done to frustrate its passage, it should be done now.

William J. McFatrige, Esq., moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed, which was carried.

The committee was appointed by the chair, and during their absence, Col. James M. Cooper was called upon to address the meeting. Mr. Cooper stated that he had been called upon by residents of the ward and asked to address the meeting. He was struck with the excitement which had been called forth by the proposed measure. The first question arising was the necessity of relieving Penn avenue of its travel. If he was a property holder on Penn avenue he would not be in favor of driving travel or business off the street. It seemed like suicide, on the part of property holders, to drive business from Penn avenue.

The legislator, whether municipal or national, should inquire before supporting any important measure, what course would conserve the benefit of the greatest number. Very many of the present residents of this street to be widened to be affected? Are they to be benefitted or otherwise? To take twenty feet from one or the other side of Pike street will destroy a great many lots and homesteads owned by working men living along the street. It seems hard; but if the greatest number of people are to be benefitted by this measure, they will have to submit. But I doubt whether it will have that effect.

The speaker went on to say that it would injure the manufacturing interests, as it would take some of the mill properties along the street, it would not benefit the property owners, and it would work great injury to the owners of property on the street to be widened.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions, through its chairman, Alderman O'Donnell, reported the following:

WHEREAS, An ordinance entitled an ordinance for the widening of Smallman street was presented to the Select Council, March 25, 1872, by the Special Committee therefor appointed, for the purpose of devising means to relieve Penn avenue of some of its travel, which ordinance was April 8th, 1872, by said Select Council referred to the Street Committee; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of Councils representing the Ninth and Tenth wards be and they are hereby instructed to respectfully insist on said ordinance being reported forthwith, and it possible a negative recommendation, but that if the said committee should report said ordinance with an affirmative recommendation, that said Councilman be instructed to have said ordinance indefinitely postponed or defeated.

Resolved, That the measures taken in the Councils of this city, for relieving Penn avenue, should have been submitted to the representatives of the Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards, as the ones most directly interested.

A motion was made to adopt the resolutions, when the President stated they were open for discussion.

Alderman O'Donnel was called upon and made a few remarks upon the resolutions. The Special Committee in Councils reported in favor of opening Pike street to Eleventh street to the arsenal. They claimed that would have the effect of relieving Penn avenue of a great deal of its travel. The speaker thought differently, at least so long as a railroad occupied the street. He thought the residents and property holders of the street were opposed to the change.

Colonel Andrew Scott stated that it had been claimed the movement originated in the Ninth and Tenth wards. I claim it originated in the Twelfth ward. There are heavy property holders in that ward who own 600 ft back and 60 feet taken from their properties, and it will benefit them. But it is different with those who have little homes on Pike street, in the Ninth and Tenth wards. There is no foundation of truth in the rumor that Col. Phillips is at the the bottom of the movement. The Speaker thought Mr. Phillips a man of honor, and he, for one, would entirely exonerate him. Indeed it had been said that, so far from the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company's wanting to place another track on the street, they thought of taking up the one they had there already.

A young man named Dixon arose and wished to say a few words in behalf of the *residents* of the street and the men employed in the mills. He said but few of them owned property anywhere, and intimated that it was unfair to attempt to saddle the responsibility of the opposition to the movement upon that class.

The question was now called upon the resolutions, and they were almost unanimously adopted.

A remonstrance to the proposed widening of Pike street was also presented by the Committee on Resolutions, and numerously signed by those present. After which the meeting adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

In the case of David Lloyd, John McCullough, and John Bear, tried for larceny, the jury found McCullough guilty and acquitted the others.

Curtis M. Hays was tried on a charge of false pretences. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, but defendant was directed to pay the costs.

John Martin was found guilty on a charge of the larceny of two pair of shoes from J. H. Borland.

Martin Burke charged with the larceny of an overcoat belonging to R. A. Johnson, and one belonging to S. McChurkan. He was convicted on one charge and plead guilty on the other.

Harry Graham plead guilty to the larceny of ten dollars from Frank Lutz.

Wm. Calnore, indicted for felonious assault and battery, Wm. Wier, prosecutor, was acquitted.

In the case of Annie McCartney and Elizabeth J. Borland, charged with keeping a disorderly house, on motion of defendants' attorney the bill was quashed.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.
Patrick Gilgallion, two cases.
S. Shafer.
Silas D. Davis.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The case of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Company vs. Ialworth and Fush was submitted to the jury, but no verdict had been returned at the hour of adjournment.

In the case of the School District of Elizabeth borough vs. Wm. Winters and Robt B. Abraham, a verdict was taken by consent for plaintiff, for $2,773.46, the amount of penalty on bond, to be released on payment of $460.56 and costs.

The cases of Rodgers vs. Dr. Wm. N. Miller, are still on trial before Judge Collier.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The jury in the case of E. K. & Son vs. John McD. Croson, returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

In the case of James O'Neill vs. the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, the defendant confessed judgment plaintiff for $600, and suit was withdrawn, the costs to be equally divided between them.

In the case of Frederick Bassler vs. Louis Aurin, the jury returned for plaintiff for $131.25.

U. S. COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the case of the United States against Fruit, Miller & Law, on trial in the United States District Court, the defense was opened by James A. Stranahan, of Mercer.

The defense claim that they will be able to break down the testimony of several of the Government witnesses, and to show that the warehouse was fired by the Laws without the aid of the defendants. On trial.

To Young Men.

Taking, as we do, a great interest in young men, and anxious to have them succeed in every undertaking, we feel it a pleasure to communicate the fact to them, that if they wish to succeed in the delicate art of dressing well they should patronize the merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street. This firm has just laid in a new stock of goods for spring and summer wear, and there is no house in the city where gentlemen can procure a more stylish suit or one that will be found to give better satisfaction. They make a specialty of business suits, and all orders will be promptly filled.

No Home is complete without a musical instrument. Go to S. Hamilton & Co.'s, Fifth avenue, and purchase a piano or organ, and save twenty-five per cent. The Celeste organs are to be had only at this house. Drop in and try the tone.

On Everybody's Tongue.—Eulogiums of the great national regenerator of health, PLANTATION BITTERS, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous *vox populi* advertising is better than all the paid-for puffing in the newspapers. Hence bitters are obliged to resort to. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor. But it is a well-known fact that the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS have never relied upon newspaper bolstering to establish the success of a preparation which owes its astonishing popularity mainly to the oral testimony of the thousands who have either experienced or been the eye-witness of the immense physical good it has wrought throughout the length and breadth of the land. th&s w

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THE ART GALLERY.

An Afternoon Among the Pictures.

The Art Gallery still continues to attract people of fine taste and cultivation—indeed, can there be any such in Pittsburgh who have not yet visited the gallery? The pictures have been rehung, and several new ones added to the collection, so there is an air of novelty and freshness even for those who have visited the Academy a score of times. Hart's "Apple Blossoms" (No. 97) have lost none of their delicious color and perfume, though they have gladdened a thousand hearts since they have been here. Whoever in his youth had seen an apple orchard in flowering time, must feel all the sweet lost years come back to him as he gazes at this picture. The fresh spring grass in the sunlight and shadow from the showery April sky; the sturdy tree trunks; the tumult of blossoms, suffused with a coloring so delicate it almost eludes you, seeming now a flush of pink, now a tossing foam of white, and then a fading tint of pale green. Hart, as a colorist, can hardly be excelled.

"The "Path in the Woods," (No. 52) by Geo. Hetzel, is a gem. It is not so large a picture as two others in the Gallery by the same artist, but it is quite as charming. It is a shadowy forest picture, but the sunbeams streaming in through the foliage a down the Path, suggests floods of sunlight above. Though the near forest, is the peculiar charm is the light which above bathes nature's great cathedral. The mossy trunks, the uneven path, the feathery foliage, the gleam of light are nature itself; the silence and the odor of the place are there—we smell and gazing one believes himself alone in the woods and forgets he is still in grim Pittsburgh.

Gazing at John's Stable Interior (No. 87), we fell a wondering why artists ever selected unlovely subjects. Is it to prove the power of art in putting fascination when nature has denied it? This meditative donkey certainly has an attraction which nature's donkeys have not. The artist has surely made it "distinct with much dignity," for while gazing with uncomplimentary thought, the creature seemed about to turn its head and move its "long left ear," and we expected a merrited rebuke like one Balaam of old. But we soon learned this is a picture of the veritable donkey which transported its artist friend from place to place in his European sketching, so the creature adds to its other attractions the one of having "sanctified" it.

Among the pictures from abroad is a very excellent and pleasing one by L. M. Wiles, of New York, (No. 4) "Down the Clove Catskills."

The view is taken from some high point, and looks down the clove where the river is leaping—though invisible—toward the Hudson.

The color is warm and golden. The morning Autumn sun is rising in the hazy heavens. Nothing could be finer than the atmosphere effect over the forest in the middle distance. The haze seems permeated with the sunlight and directly under the sun, the path of light through the mist is magical. Mr. Wiles is fast rising to the first rank among artists. His pictures compare favorably with Kensett's, Gifford's and Shattuck's. They bring good prices and are in great demand.

There is a glowing "Evening" picture by Van Elton; a choice bit of woodsey "Spring" by Woodwell; a little shadowy picture, full of thought, by Josephine Walters; a wood of majestic beech trees with mossy trunks by Kate Greatorex; a glimpse of Niagara, "From under Peaks" through the clearing fog, by Marion B. Philled.

If you have not yet visited the Art Gallery, or if you have not yet visited it a half dozen times (you can only get a glimpse the first time), do not defraud yourself any longer. When you have been in next door to get a feast for the stomach, do not forget to go into the Gallery and feast also a feast for the soul. When you have purchased your laces and countless "pretty things to wear" at Horne's, do not forget to wind your steps up to the Gallery, to seek another adornment, that beauty which decorates the inner life and will not wear out or spoil.

When, you man of business, are rushing down Smithfield street, but on overreaching a broth er in business, turn aside to the Gallery and gaze at J. G. Brown's "My Faith Looks up to Thee," and you will be a better man. If you do not have, at the close of the day, so many dollars and cents in your pockets as you would have had, you will have a greater wealth in your heart and greater serenity in your bosom.

H. P. S.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

From the allegations of P. H. Welsh, a resident of Sharpsburg, before Squire Elsessor, of Etna, it would seem that a couple of the delegates to the Democratic Convention, on Thursday, if they preserved their good standing in the Convention mill after its adjournment, did not take their good temper home with them. Late Thursday evening Welsh appeared before the magistrate referred to, and made information and charge that Alderman J. A. Kline, of Sharpsburg, and Jacob Scheid, of the same place, with aggravated assault and battery. He alleged that that evening he had entered the tavern of Mr. Scheid, and while there the latter gentleman, in the company with Squire Kline. The trio became engaged in conversation, when it would seem Welsh made some insinuation reflecting in some way upon the sobriety of Squire Kline. This soft impeachment was met with warm words, which were afterward returned in kind, when, as is alleged, the Squire struck Welsh several times, and afterward flourished a wine bottle over his head. After the Squire Scheid is said to have joined in the attack, and assisted in pushing him toward the way of egress from the tavern. Squire Elsessor made out warrants and placed them, for serving, in the hands of Constable McIvern. Squire Kline's own statement of the affair differs materially from that of the complainant. The constable made the arrests yesterday, and the accused gave bail for a hearing before Squire Elsessor this evening at four o'clock.

Before Justice Elsessor, of Sharpsburg, John Larcon appeared yesterday and made an information, charging his wife, Mrs. Kunigunda Larcon, charging her with desertion. A warrant was issued.

The same magistrate took the information of Simpson Hanna, charging three men named Knockton, Overback and Casper, with felonious assault and battery upon said complainant. Indeed it had been a rough encounter in the Farmer's Hotel, at Sharpsburg, and resulted in the serious injury of the man attacked. Warrants were placed in the hands of officer McGivern.

Before Alderman Smith, Allegheny, the following informations were made yesterday: Joseph Bender preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against Gotlieb Litsch. He alleged that the defendant was ejected from his house because of that fact, and that he then threw stones into the building, endangering the members of the family. Charles Goodman made a similar charge against Catharine Vitral. Mary Also charged Nancy and Olive Bush with disorderly conduct, and Wm. McLinden charged Peter Mancely and wife with committing a nuisance by throwing dirty water in the yard in the rear of complainant's premises. Warrants were issued.

Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday disposed of three common cases.

Ann Galley, a widow lady, came before Alderman Donaldson, last evening and charged a colored man named Proctor with committing an assault upon her son, a lad of thirteen. A warrant was issued.

About six o'clock last evening, officer McIntyre, of Mayor Callow's police force, was told that there was a man lying asleep on the railroad track, near the bridge. The officer went to the place indicated, and found the man sleeping at a point not more than three feet from the spot where Myers was killed the other evening. The man was taken to lock-up and given a safer place to sleep. The man was too drunk to give his name.

Twenty-one morning-glories were brought out to grace the Mayor's levee yesterday.

Officer Cuppies instantly arrested Wm. Butler, on complaint of his mother, who said the lad was incorrigible. The officer found in the boy's possession a number of keys of various descriptions. On his way to the lock-up, the prisoner undertook to throw the keys away, an attempt which the officer frustrated. The boy then fought the officer quite determinedly, and finally, when overpowered, threatened to prosecute his captor. The prisoner is now in the lock-up, awaiting a disposition of his case.

John Sauthers last evening made information before Alderman D. L. Smith, charging officer Wm. Richards, of Mayor Callow's force, with assault and battery. Richards was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Julia Keating last evening made information before Deputy Mayor Neille, charging her husband, John Keating, with desertion. Julia alleges that they were married on New Year's day last, and on the following day John left, and has since absented himself, and refuses to contribute to her support.

PATENTS GRANTED.

125,426. Railway Rail—George W. N. Yost, Corry, Pa.

125,427. Nutmeg Grater—Henry J. Amering, Erie, Pa., assignor of one-half of his right to Horace N. Smith, same place.

125,441. Medical Compound for treating Diseases in Horses, &c.—Pierson Cope, Perrypolis, Pa.

125,512. Harvester—Christian B. Wolgemath, Mount Joy, Pa.

125,513. Grain Separator—Joseph Allonas, Massillon, Ohio.

125,534. Compression Valve—Edward Bourne, Pittsburgh.

125,549. Alloy of Copper for Bearings—Chas. A. Dieh, Pittsburgh.

125,566. Thrashing Machine Reed—Hugh Hanna, Pittsburgh.

125,568. Walking Planter—George W. Heath, Burlington, assignor of one-half his right to Robert S. Sweney, Ulster, Pa.

125,589. Harness Saddle—J. H. Martin, Columbus, Ohio.

125,607. Ash Leach—David T. Miller, Woodbury, Pa.

125,618. Cutter-Head—Edwin A. Rowley, Williamsport, Pa., assignor to Millspaugh, Rowley & Millspaugh, of same place.

125,629. Machine for Making Spikes—James H. Swett, Pittsburgh.

125,630. Tooth-Fastening for Horse Rakes—Benjamin C. Taylor, Dayton, O.

125,632. Manufacturer of Candles—John K. Traux, Pittsburgh.

125,639. Relief Valve for Air-Brake Cylinders —Thomas W. Welsh, Pittsburgh, assignor to Ralph Bagaley, same place.

125,641. Spittoon—Jerome W. Wetmore, Erie, Pa., assignor to Nathaniel Murphy, same place; antedated March 27, 1872.

Full Bounty

Collected for all Soldiers that enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and were discharged before serving two years for disability.

B. F. BROWN, & Co., 116 Smithfield street, Opposite New City Hall.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

A large assortment of New Goods, at the New Stand Stock Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.

DEGELMAN & BLACK.

THE ART GALLERY.

PROGRESS.

A Palace Devoted to Hats and Caps—A Business Institution Over Which We All Should Feel Proud—A Grand Opening To-Day.

Pittsburgh is coming up like a flower under the genial and encouraging sunbeams of an auspicious Spring. On all sides we see improvements. Sacred old land marks in the way of quaint and antiquated buildings are fading away and new, elegant and pretentious piles are taking their places. The observant visdor, of a decade of years ago, could not recognize our city as it appears to-day, for where rude business buildings stood, have been erected proud palaces devoted to trade. While proud of all the noble edifices in iron and stone recently erected within our boundaries, and wishing in no wise to appear invidious when such very excellence prevails, we will be pardoned for speaking especially of the truly magnificent mart of trade recently opened by the old established and representative house of Mr. R. H. Palmer, at Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street. The buildings of solid iron front present a neat and unique appearance. In their solidity, grace, unostentatiousness, natural grandeur and exact finish in every detail, they are such as the proud citizen will delight to show the stranger and there proclaim what Pittsburgh mechanics can do. It would be worse than idle to attempt any description of the exterior of the royal palace of trade erected by Mr. Palmer in favor of his business and to secure a proper transaction of it. The building—or buildings we should say, for it, in its vastness, occupies two lots on property which calls for thousands of dollars per foot—is a rich and costly contribution to the architectural ornaments of the city. No stranger should miss seeing it, and no Pittsburgher should leave it out of his memoranda of home attractions. It is a grand triumph of home skill and industry, and in it Mr. Palmer, the owner, has created for himself a grand business monument that will stand to commemorate his zeal and business energy so long as iron shall withstand the wear of ages. It is a palace consecrated to the conduct of legitimate business, enacted by a gentleman who for more than a third of a century has been identified closely with all our home interests, and who has ever merited the confidence and well wishes of all our people.

We do not propose this morning to enter into any minute details of this immense building, as any particular description would call for too much space, but we simply wish to direct the attention of our readers to the fact that Mr. Palmer proposes this day to open therein an enormous new stock of hats, caps and straw goods to wholesale and retail purchasers. He has bought extensively to accommodate the demands of the spring trade, now fairly commenced. The commodious salesrooms on the first floors he has respectively dedicated